Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO. 71 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1919. TWO ANNAS

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | | | |
| 20th March | Ruahine | 10758 | |
| 5th April | Malta | 8004 | |
| 6th " | Somali | 6712 | Extra |
| 8th " | Ormonde | 14853 | Extra |
| 9th " | Teesta | 6296 | Extra B. I. Co's. sailing |
| 12th " | Nagoya | 6854 | |
| 19th " | Karmala | 8083 | |
| 26th " | Delta | 8089 | |
| 29th " | Takada | 6919 | Extra |
| 3rd May | Nankin | 6853 | |

Passages have already been allotted by the "Ruahine," "Malta," "Somali," "Ormonde," "Teesta," "Nagoya" and "Karmala." All applications for passages should be accompanied by priority certificates, and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of priority certificates.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Return tickets available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 1919 | | |
| 16th April .. | Dilwara .. | 5378 |

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date about. | Steamers. | |
|---|---|---|
| 1919 | | |
| 24th March .. | Linga .. | Karachi and Kathiawar ports. |
| 27th " .. | Palitana .. | Karachi & Persian Gulf. |
| 28th " .. | Lhasa .. | Karachi direct sails at 5 p.m. |
| 31st " .. | Taroba .. | East-South Africa. |

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Date of arrival | Date of departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harima Maru | I. Takahashi | 4720 | 14th Mar. | 23rd Mar. |
| Hweh Wu | G. Kan | 4249 | 18th Mar. | 24th Mar |
| Hoshin Maru | K. Ikuno | 3045 | 24th Mar. | 3rd April |
| Shinyei Maru | .. | 2983 | 29th Mar. | 5th April |
| Kosen Maru | H. Nagahiro | 3187 | 30th Mar. | 9th April |
| Yobari Maru | T. Ota | 2957 | 3rd April | 13th April |
| Tosan Maru | T. Yamamoto | 3856 | 22nd April | 2nd May |

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—187 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

| Steamers | Commander. | Arrival | Departure | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "Bushu Maru" | K. Uchigoye .. | 18th Mar. | 2nd April | Italy |
| Burma Maru | S. Imai .. | 27th Mar | 7th April | " |
| Kofuku Maru | K. Wakatake.. | 8th April | 20th April | Japan |
| Siam Maru | T. Watanabe.. | 14th April | 26th April | " |

For freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | £1,500,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | £ 750,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £ 750,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £ 650,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Kwala Lumpur |
| Batavia | Howrah (Calcutta) | Madras |
| Bombay | | Mauritius |
| Calcutta | Kandy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Rangoon |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru | Shanghai |
| Galle | (Kelantan) | Singapore |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | £1,200,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £2,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £1,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hongkong | Penang |
| Bangkok | Iloilo | Puket |
| Batavia | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Karachi | Saigon |
| Calcutta | Klangg | Seremban |
| Canton | Kobe | Shanghai |
| Cebu | Kwala Lumpur | Singapore |
| Colombo | Madras | Sourabaya |
| Delhi | Manila | Taiping (F.M.S.) |
| Haiphong | Medan | Tavoy |
| Hankow | New York | Tientsin |
| | Peking | Yokohama |

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Yen 48,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | Yen 42,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | Yen 25,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

### THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

## BANKING.

### THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen 30,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | Yen 27,500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | Yen 3,030,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LONDON | YOKOHAMA | KARENKO |
| NEW YORK | MOJI | KEELUNG |
| SHANGHAI | AMOY | MAKUNG |
| HONGKONG | CANTON | TAITOH |
| SINGAPORE | FOOCHOW | SHINCHIKU |
| BATAVIA | HANKOW | TAICHU |
| SEMARANG | KIUKIANG | TAINAN |
| SOERABAYA | SWATOW | TAKOW |
| TOKYO | AKO | TAMSUI |
| KOBE | GIRAN | TOWEN |
| OSAKA | KAGI | BANGKOK. |

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

### THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen 3,00,00,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | Yen 2,25,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | Yen 41,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Kure | San Francisco |
| Bingomachi | Kurume | Seattle |
| Dotombori | Kyoto | Samba |
| Hakata | London | Shanghai |
| Hankow | Moji | Shimonoseki |
| Hiroshima | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Honolulu | Nakanoshima | Toriabursche |
| Hyogo | New York | Wakamatsu |
| Kawaguchi | Niihama | Yanai |
| Kobe | Onomichi | Yokohama. |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum reached amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO.
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | Rs 15,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | 10,00,00 |
| One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each. | |
| Paid up Capital | 4,71,900 |
| Unpaid Capital | 5,28,100 |
| Capital Reserve Fund | 76,420 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed to Savings Banks Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

## BANKING.

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorized | 50,00,000 0 0 |
| Capital Issued | 31,00,000 0 0 |
| Capital Subscribed | 31,00 000 0 0 |
| Capital Paid-up | 16,42,023 10 0 |
| Reserve Funds | 11,95,950 15 0 |

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hyderabad (Sindh) | Multan City |
| Bombay | Jullundhur | Peshawar City |
| Calcutta | Jullundhur | Patiala |
| Cawnpore | Jammu | Rawalpindi |
| Delhi | Jhelum City | Sargodha |
| D. I. Khan | Karachi | Sialkot |
| Ferozepore | Kasur | Srinagar |
| Gujranwalla | Lahore City | Umballa City. |
| Hapur | Lyallpur | |
| Hoshiarpur | Ludhiana | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager

## INSURANCE.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Fully Subscribed | 10,00,000 |
| Capital Paid Up | 1,00,000 |
| Invested Funds Over | 30,00,000 |

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding in the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

### THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

### INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan.
NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
9, Tamarind Lane.
BOMBAY.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK-TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD, GOLD AND SILVER, SILK, EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD

### S. S. "LOYALTY."

S. S. "LOYALTY" will sail on or about the 2nd April for Southampton *via* Marseilles carrying First Class "A", First Class "B" and Second Class Passengers. There are a few Passages of First Class "A" and First Class "B" still available. Intending passengers are requested to apply at once to the undersigned.

FARES.

| | Marseilles. | London & Southampton |
|---|---|---|
| First Class "A" | Rs. 1,215 | Rs. 1,275. |
| First Class "B" | Rs. 1,125 | Rs. 1,185. |
| Second Class | Rs. 870 | Rs. 900. |

NOTE.—Although the Agents are endeavouring to arrange with the Railway Authorities and French Government for train accommodation across France, they do not hold themselves responsible, and passengers are requested to make their own arrangements in this respect. Heavy baggage will be carried to London, or Southampton free of charge

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on 3 or more full fares for families. Two children between 3 and 12 will count as one full fare. Infants—free.

336 lbs. of Luggage allowed free for First Class

168 lbs. of Luggage allowed free for Second Class.

Address:—

Messrs. MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

DROPS OF INK! MAKE MILLIONS THINK. and to write with a bad ink.

IS A BLUNDER

"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

*Try and reap its Benefit.*

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY. No. 2.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 30TH MARCH AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 30th day of March 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at "Datoobhai Mansions" opposite the Band Stand, Fort, very valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture comprising large sliding dining table, dining room chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, refrigerator in box, rich glassware, crockery and platedware, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, Chesterfield sofas, Chesterfield easy chairs, handsome cabinets, corner cabinet, silver show cases, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, brass flower vases, flower pots, rich pictures, carpets, sweet toned cottage piano, single and double iron bedsteads, handsome mirror and hand door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and washhand tables, reclining sofas, book cases, bath room furniture, bead door chicks, electric table and hall lamps, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of the Honourable Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., C.S.I., Chairman, the Bombay Improvement Trust and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th March, 1919.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 185 BALES WASTE OF DIFFERENT KINDS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 27th March, 1919, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Colaba, Victoria Bunder in the New Prince of Wales Press the following goods:—

By order of the Gokak Mills.
50 bales card fly 25 bales sweepings.
50 bales reelers waste No. 1 and 2 and 25 bales gin droppings.
By order of the Hubli Mills, Ltd.
35 bales weaving waste No. 1, sized waste, colored waste, dirty waste, reeling No. 1 and 3.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Packing Cases, Wood Scantlings, Scrap Iron, Manilla Ropes, Carpets, Coirs and Curtains, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 24th March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagaon, the following goods:—

Empty packing cases, scrap iron, Manilla rope, carpets, coir and curtains, empty casks, drums, bottles, iron water tanks, Durrees, mats, and sticks, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF HARD DRAWN BARBED WIRE (COPPER).

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 27th March 1919 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms by order of the offices concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. S. Inowye the following goods;—

40 Coils H.D.B.C. Copper Wire No. 8.
24 Coils H.D.B.C. Copper Wire No. 10.
34 Coils H.D.B.C. Copper Wire No. 12.
100 Coils H.D.B.C. Copper Wire No. 16.
20 Coils H.D.B.C. Copper Wire No. 18.
14 Coils H.D.B.C. Copper Wire No. 20.
10 Coils H.D.B.C. Copper Wire No. 22.
(each Coil weighing 112 lbs. (about)).

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and goods to be removed within two days.

MENESSE & CO.,

Bombay, 24th March, 1919.

### MODY & CO,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

AUCTION SALE ON 28TH MARCH, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Auction sale of valuable teak and blackwood artistic design made-to-order drawing room, dinning room, and bed room, furniture, cottage piano by "Rose and Co.," Milners iron safe, cash register machine, camera, telescope, Singer sewing machine, cabinets, almirahs, glassware, crockery, etc.

Messrs. MODY and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 28th day of March, 1919, sell by Public Auction in their Auction Room in Medow Street, Fort, opposite the New Share Bazar (where all the furniture has been removed for sale) very rich made to order teak and blackwood artistic drawing room, dinning room, and bed room furniture, such as dinning table, dinning chairs, mirror back sideboards, fancy drawing room mirror back Wimbridge pattern cabinets, drawing room silk tapestry lined spring cushion suits of sofas and chairs, easychairs, rocking chairs, marble centre, tables, sofas, black wood cupboards, revolving bookstands, writing tables, cash register machine, telescope, camera, teak wood fancy teapoys, glass painting almirahs, show cases, dinner waggon, carpets, Singer foot and hand sewing machine, cottage piano by Messrs. "S. Rose and Co.," folding screen, fancy Wimbridge pattern and mirror back corner cabinets, mirror back hatstands, marble top washhand tables with sets, towel horses, hatrack, bath tub, Mahoganise dressing chest of drawers, cash and despatch boxes, "Milner's" fire resisting iron safe original cost Rs. 1,500, Chubb's safe keys dressing tables, teak wood single and double bedsteads with mattresses, baba gharry, baba cots, cane furniture, hanging gown presses, copper pres on stand, crockery, glassware, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of W. G. Mason, Esq., Military Works Services, and A. Velice Esq., of Messrs. Ralli Bros.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th March, 1919.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. ..... Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
*Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.*
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting. Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

DEBILITY of any descriptions and of any duration cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Three days' treatment sent free for trial. SRI WORKS, Beadon Square, P. O. Calcutta. 4B

## MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

## LOST,

A SHARE of the New Berar Co., Ltd., bearing No. 140, standing in my name has been LOST. The public are warned against making use of it, in any way whatsoever.—JAMANADAS JECHAND, Kapad Bazar, Ahmedabad. 1669

## EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—PUPILS for Violin or Mandoline by a retired Band Master. Easy method introduced for children. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 435, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1643

WANTED TUITIONS by an experienced and energetic youth. Can teach Mathematics upto sixth. Apply AMERICAN MEDICO, Bombay. 1650

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One English knowing CLERK, having experience in Stevedoring and Transhipping work. Typist preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 412, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS. 10 per cent. advance on current salaries allowed. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 420, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1593

WANTED immediately—A competent BARBER and a LADY'S HAIR DRESSER for s.s. "Loyalty" sailing for England. Apply to Messrs. MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co., 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN by a firm of constructional Engineers. Preference given to one used in Re-inforced Concrete drawings. State terms with application to Box No. 428, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1624

100 VACANCIES for Typists and Shorthand Writers to be employed in Mercantile and Government Offices as soon as they are able to type by Touch System, 50 words per minute and take down Shorthand notes from 100 words and upwards per minute. Apply for full particulars to the PROPRIETORS, WOODSTOCK SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING SCHOOL, 251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1641

APPLICATIONS are invited from European quartermasters, gunners, etc., for two vacant positions of Bombay Port Trust Docks' CHIEF INSPECTORS. Pay Rs. 200—10—250, with free quarters or Rs. 50 house allowance in lieu thereof. Experience in slinging heavy lifts, sailmaking, etc., essential. Applications, with testimonials and details of experience to be made to the MANAGER, BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS, Fort Street, Bombay. 1664

## SITUATIONS VACCANT.

WANTED.—Hindi and English knowing experienced CLERK for the Marwadi Commercial School, Fanaswadi, Bombay. Pay upto Rs. 40. Apply the PRINCIPAL. 1601

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN for Manchester piece-goods and also one for hardware. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 422, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1599

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two GRADUATES with French and Sanskrit. Apply stating least pay expected. EDUCATIONAL BOARD Unjha. 1651

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST for an Attorney's office. Apply stating terms to Box No. 429, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1628

WANTED—An experienced COMPOUNDER (Hindoo) for a charitable dispensary in the Fort. Apply to Mr. RUTTONSEE MOOLJEE, 22, Elphinstone Circle. 1660

WANTED—A MATRIC or SCHOOL-FINAL TEACHER for a local school. Apply to Box No. 443, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1672

WANTED—An energetic SCIENCE TEACHER for the Native Institution, Ahmedabad. Apply stating qualification, experience, terms, etc., to the PRINCIPAL. 1661

WANTED—An ENGROSSING CLERK with general knowledge for a Solicitor's firm. Pay Rs. 50. Apply with testimonials and giving qualifications to Box No. 446, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1683

WANTED at once—A qualified LADY DOCTOR for the Zanana Hospital, Cambay, starting pay upto Rs. 125 according to qualifications Apply with testimonials, stating terms, to the ADMINISTRATOR, Cambay State, Cambay. 1673

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Three SURVEYORS for three months. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials stating pay required to SHETH PURSHOTAM VISHRAM MAVJI DWARKA". 1627

WANTED—Experienced SALESMEN in Hardware, Piece-goods, Mill Stores, etc., by a Firm of long standing wishing to extend its business. Also a smart SHORTHAND TYPIST, having good knowledge of English. Good salaries and prospects to really deserving and able persons. Apply Box No. 430, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1629

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by Mill Manager, expert in Carding and Spinning, in a Local or Up-country Mill. Reasonable terms. Apply Box No. 441, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1668

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT as Purchasing Agent, good experience in Nuts, Gambira and Leather Goods. Apply to Box No. 442, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1671

A business man with nearly twenty years' experience in business and accounts is prepared to take up the management of business of or represent any Indian or Foreign business in the Presidency of Madras. A large number of canvassing and other agents are already working throughout the Presidency of Madras. Apply immediately to Box No. 417, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1586

## WANTED.

WANTED—One STEAM LAUNCH of good power drawing 100 tons. Please apply stating the minimum price and name thereof to Box No. 411, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1572

WANTED to rent, in the town or suburbs, a small independent BLOCK of two or three rooms, bath and kitchen on moderate rent. Apply Box No. 438, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1653

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A nice BUNGLOW, either on Peddar Road, Warden Road, Nepean Sea Road, Colaba or Gamdevi. Cost from 2½ lakhs to 2¾ lakhs Rupees. Apply to Box No. 437, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1652

WANTED—A STOREPURCHASER, well experienced in purchases of Mill and Gin Press Stores. Good prospects to a really deserving man. Apply MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 1630

WANTED.—A firm of Chartered Accountants to audit the accounts of the Amritsar Municipal Electrical Department, for the year 1918-1919. Please apply to CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Municipal Committee, Amritsar, before 5th April, 1919, stating terms and other particulars. 1648

WANTED—An ICE MACHINE complete with boiler and engine, one of Carbonic acid gas will be preferred to that of Ammonia, capacity 4 tons or over in 24 hours. Apply with full specifications of machinery to Messrs. AMIRCHAND JAWALA DAS, contractors, Pirewala Railway Station, Multan District, Punjab. 1667

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One 2-seater double cylinder "Swift", English make car, with Bosch magnet, in complete order. Can be seen at N. S. GUNMAKER, corner of Grant Road. 1645

FOR SALE—17, 20, 26 bhp. Blackstone, 20, 38, Ruston, 13, 24, Crossleys Oil Engines. 24 inches Blackstone's vertical flour mills. Particulars from BHARAT ENGINEERING CO., Cawnpore.

FOR SALE—4 SHOW CASES, fitted with very thick Plate Glass, suitable for a large shop. Apply to the Proprietor, THE INDO-FOREIGN STORES, opposite Colab Tramway, Head Offices, Bombay. 1644

RECEIVED by the last Mail fresh consignment of STENCIL PAPERS (for Handwriting or Typewriting), PENS, INKS of various colours and other Duplicating Sundries for D. Gestetner's Cyclostyle machine. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C. B.—B 5

AUTOMATIC CYCLOSTYLE in the Office will save you a lot of money and trouble. Copies drawings, tracings, letters handwritten or typed, over 1,000 copies from one original. "THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART," Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C. B.—A 5

## FOR SALE.

SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER No. 3 foolscap size, Rs. 45, for quick sale. Apply Box No. 440, Advt. Dept.. "Bombay Chronicle." 1659

FOR SALE—A G. W. K. Car with Coventry SIMPLEX ENGINE, two seater, two cyliuder, in perfect order and entire'y owner driven, Rs. 3,500. Apply T. R. PRATT, Kashmeri Gate, Delhi. 1658

FOR SALE—At Dumas, sea-side summer resort (near Surat), small as well as big Palatial upto date Bungalows with extensive grounds. Please apply to Box No. 445, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1680

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET at Walkeshwar—A commodious three-storied house, near Government House, fitted throughout with electric lights and fans, with motor garage, stables and servants' quarters. Further particulars from Box No. 444, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1679

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—2nd and 3rd floors of a new building, opposite Bhatia Bag, Hornby Road. Apply The SHRIKRISHNA STORES CO., LTD., No. 231, Hornby Road. 1625

PANCHGANI, TO LET—Large furnished BUNGALOW, till tenth June. Ample water-supply close by. Apply quick to KHARAS, Panchgani. 1670

MOUNT ABU.—TO LET for the season on this beautiful charming station nice and convenient Bungalow and Houses situated on the main road, just at the entrance of the Civil Station. Apply to MANAGER, C/o. Messrs. HIRALAL THAKORDAS & Co., Solicitors, 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1144

TO BE LET—For Parsees and Europeans only from 1st April, single or double flats, on each floor of a newly built building "VICTORY VILLA", at Tejpal Road, Gamdevi, complete with Electric Lights and up-to-date Sanitary Arrangements. Apply on premises or N. P. KARANI, 685, Tardeo, Bombay. 1562

## PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

| | Per inch. |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 6-0 |
| Second insertion | Rs. 3-8 |
| Third insertion | Rs. 3-0 |
| Fourth insertion | Rs. 2-8 |
| Fifth and subsequent | Rs. 2-0 |
| Minimum charge | Rs. 6-0 |

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

## FOR SALE.

(1) COAL SHARES of Rs. 10 each paying steady dividend of 25 per cent. at Rs. 17-8 per share. Excellent investment.
(2) SHARES of SYLHET LIME AND TRADING CO., LD. Dividend Prospect very good. Shares of Rs. 10 payable by small instalments.
THF INDIAN SHARE EXCHANGE,
2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta.
1507

## PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1919 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the 26th day of March, 1919, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of his Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.
Dated this 6th day of March, 1919.
COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
Sheriff of Bombay.
1352

## NOTICE.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING CO., of Karachi shift their Head Office on Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, opposite Cash Chemists, from 1st April, 1919.
Enquiry Solicited.
1532

## THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

A BRANCH of the above Bank, known as the Shroff Bazaar Branch (situated opposite Lakhmidas Cloth Market, near Khara Kuva, in Shaikh Memon Street), will be OPENED for business on Monday, the 24th March, 1919.
Hours of Business:—
Week Days.—11-30 a.m. to 6 p.m
Saturdays.—11-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m.
1455

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR DOCTORS.

A well-equipped DISPENSARY with paying practice, FOR SALE at Malabar Hill. Apply personally to—
DR. S. R. SONEJI
256, Kalbadevi Road.
1662

### NOTICE.

WANTED—Two First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEERS for the Sholapur Water Works on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 and 100 per month, respectively to be in charge and assistant, with free quarters. Only those having experience of Water Works should apply with testimonials before 15th April, 1919.
G. M. SHAH,
President,
Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur. Municipal Office.
20th March, 1919. 1678

### THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

BOMBAY REGISTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 28th March, 1919, to 11th April, 1919, both days inclusive for preparation of warrants for the Dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1918 payable on 16th April, 1919, to share-holders registered on the 28th day of March, 1919.
By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA.
Secretary.
Bombay, 24th March, 1919. 1668

### HORTICULTURAL PUPILS.

THERE are two vacancies for Horticultural Pupils in the Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens, Kirkee. Pupils must have a good knowledge of English. Quarters and tuition free. Course lasts one year commencing from 15th May, 1919. For particulars apply to the Undersigned before the 20th of April, 1919.
S. L. AJREKAR.
Ag. Economic Botanist.
Ganeshkhind Gardens, Kirkee,
20th March, 1919. 1611

### THE ORIENTAL MINING COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company, will be held at the registered office of the Company, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 7th day of April, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), for the purpose (1) of confirming as a Special Resolution, the resolution as to the winding up which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1919, and (2) of passing the resolution as to the appointment of Liquidators:—
(1) The Resolution to be confirmed as to the winding up:—
"That the affairs of the Company be wound up voluntarily."
(2) The Resolution to be passed as to the appointment of Liquidators:—
"That Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassoobhoy, Public Accountants and Auditors, be appointed Liquidators for the winding up and they shall have all the powers conferred upon liquidators in voluntary winding up by the Indian Companies' Act, 1913."
By order of the Board,
FUTEHALLY MANEKLAL & CO.
Secretaries and Agents,
The Oriental Mining Company, Limited.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1919. 1674

### REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY.

1. The SENIOR MINISTER in His Highness' Government.
(a) Salary up to Rs. 2,000 per month.
(b) Administrative experience and perfect knowledge of English and pure nagri essential.
(c) Knowledge of Sanscrit an additional recommendation.
2. PRESIDENT of the State Municipalities.
(a) Salary up to Rs. 600 per month.
(b) Englishman with engineering qualifications preferred.
3. A TUTOR to two young students.
(a) Salary Rs. 600 per month.
(b) A European officer with literary qualifications preferred.
The following conditions apply to all the above posts:—
(a) Free unfurnished quarters.
(b) Will be guided in all respects by State rules, including travelling allowance and security, &c.
(c) Applications with copies of testimonials should be accompanied with photographs (not to be returned) without which no application will be entertained.
Apply before 1st April to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Sri Sewai Maharaj Dev of Alwar. 1420

### THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 14th April, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report together with the Audited Statements of Accounts made upto 31st December, 1918.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
The Share TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 14th April, 1919, to Saturday, the 26th April, 1919, (both days inclusive).
By order of the Board of Directors.
K. M. COOPER.
Secretary.
Bombay, 11th March, 1919. 1535

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI of 1882
and
In the matter of the INDIAN SPECIE BANK, Limited, (in liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has this day made an Order under Section 159 of the said Act dissolving the said Company from the date of the said Order and notice thereof has been given by the undersigned to the Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, to make a minute thereof in his books of such dissolution.
Dated this 22nd day of March, 1919.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER,
Official Liquidator.
1677

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL GAFOOR SHAIK BULAND, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.
ALL persons having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office No. 44, Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
ALL that piece or parcel of Leasehold land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Sussex Road, Byculla, in Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 628 44 100 (six hundred and twenty-eight square yards, and forty-four upon hundred of another square yard), or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 222 and 287 and New Survey No. 13745 and bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by a public passage on the North by the compound wall of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, and on the South by the property of Molcdina Cassum, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7460 and 7461 (1) and Street No. 15 and 16.
Dated the 22nd day of March, 1919.
F. P. PAVRI,
Purchaser's Attorney.
1665

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. BYRAMJI JIVANJI MISTRY, JEHANGIR MERWANJI MEHTA and EDULJI JIVANJI MISTRY have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust, consisting of plot No. 54 and part of plot No. 55 with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Laburnum Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,038 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 7335 and 7316 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North-East by the service passage of the Trust on or towards South-West by Laburnum Road aforesaid, on or towards the North-West by plot No. 53 agreed to be leased to Mr. J. J. Marsland and on or towards the South-East by plot No. 56 and part of plot No. 55 leased to Mr. Hussonally Shamsfally.
Dated this 22nd day of March, 1919.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1676

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAJI ALLI MAHOMED SALEH MAHOMED, late of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a merchant .....Deceased.
(1) RALIABAI, widow of the said deceased, residing at Halai Memon Maholla; (2) SULEMAN HAJI ALI MAHOMED, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a son of the deceased, residing at Memon Wada Gomli Moholla; (3) HAJI AHMED HAJI SULLEMAN, also of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Nakhoda Moholla .....Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this tenth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 10th day of March, 1919.
Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
1696

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. COWASJI MANCHERJI DOCTOR hath contracted to sell to Mr. MANEKJI MANCHERJI BOTTLEWALLA, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (reserved) land or ground being a moiety of the plot known as Plot No. 21, forming part of a larger piece of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Forjett Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 406 and 442, New Nos. A 2290 and A 2319, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No 1 7665 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward Nos. 3411 12 13-14 and Street Nos. 224, 1, 2 and 3 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Sorabji Hormasji Contractor, on or towards the West by Plot No. 20 belonging to Shivlal Hargovindas, on or towards the North by another property of the Vendor known as Block B and on or towards the South by the Forjett Street.
Dated this 22nd day of March, 1919.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1675

### NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from HAJI BHAI HAJI VAZIR, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, the property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written
ALL persons having any right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust possession, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and such claim (if any), shall be deemed to have been waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground situate at Ripon Road, near Haines Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 684 square yards or thereabouts which land together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon is bounded as follows: That is, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Oosman Jamal, on or towards the South partly by the property of C. R. Set na and partly by the property of the Executor and on or towards the West by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company's Road and which messuage and premises standing on the said land are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 48 (41) and Street No. 48 N N, and forms a portion of New Survey No 3422.
Bombay, dated this 22nd day of March, 1919.
JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1684

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from Mr. CHHIPA CURSON PATEL of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the following property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written
ALL persons having any right title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any), shall be deemed to have been waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Old Sonapore Lane, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 169 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 127, New No. 1 000, Old Survey No. 74 and New Survey No. 8151 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3478, Street No. 26 38 and bounded as follows—That is to say, on or towards the North by Old Sonapore Lane on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage and beyond by the property of Sakhbhai Karmji Barodawalla, on the East by a pass ge and beyond that by the property of Nuserwanji Manekji and on the West by a passage of Sakhbhai Karimji Barodawalla.
Bombay, dated this 22nd day of March 1919.
JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1685

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF CHARCOAL.
Under instructions from Mr Jafferbhoy Heerji Allarakhia and on account and at the risk of the estate of Syed Mohedeen Haji Syed Alli Saheb, who traded in the name and style of the Bhatkal Trading Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Thursday, the 27th day of March, 1919, at 12 noon (S. T.), at the godown built on the land belonging to Yeshwant Ama Kunte, and situate at Chinchpoogli, near Fire Brigade Station.
A large stock of charcoal
A deposit of 50 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th March, 1919.

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## SALE BY AUCTION..

### MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No 1285.

AUCTION SALE of 6 packages and 187 pieces English-made Flannels, 20 pieces Khaki Ginsand 153 White Bed-covers.

Under instructions received in the matter of Messrs. Harkishandas Jekishandas, a firm, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m., at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market.—

6 packages English-made Flannels.
123 pieces English-made Flannels.
65 pieces English-made Flannels, (slightly damaged).
20 pieces Khaki Ginsd.
153 White Bed-covers.

AUCTION SALE of 3 cases Superior, Fancy, Fine, English-made White Dhoties.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Ramdas Devji and on account and at the risk of Seth Shamji Haridas.—

3 cases each about 150 pairs superior, fancy, fine, English-made white Dhoties, No. Sulochna or Manmohini 8 to 10 yards.

AUCTION Sale of 9 packages Japanese White Shirtings.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Madhavdas Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Mathuradas Vishram.

Ex. S.S. "Cilibus Maru."

9 packages Japanese White Shirtings, quality of 6 Tower.

AUCTION SALE of 19 bales Japanese Shirtings.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Liladhar Dwarkadas and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Jivandal Manilal and Co.—

Ex. S.S. "Haichen Maru."

12 bales Japanese Shirtings No. Dhanushban.

On account and at the risk of Seth Chotalal Chunilal.—

7 bales Japanese Shirtings, No. 55000.

AUCTION SALE of 50 bales Japanese Grey Shirtings.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Purshottam Kanji and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jamnadas Harakhji and Company.—

Ex. S.S. "Cilibus Maru."

12 bales, each 50 pieces Japanese Grey Shirtings No. 4500 and Plaintain Brand (quality of No 3800) Number, Print, Border etc., whatever may come.

Ex. S.S. "Kofuku Maru."

13 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Grey Shirtings No. 4500 and Plaintain Brand (quality of No. 3800), Number, Print, Border, etc., whatever may come.

Ex. S.S. "Totomi Maru."

25 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Grey Shirtings, No. 4500 and Plaintain Brand (quality of No. 3800), Number, Print, Border, etc., whatever may come.

AUCTION SALE of 7 packages Prints.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant at 3-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Pranjivan and Bros., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Seth Jethabhoy Kallianji of Sunder Chowk.—

4 packages of Shirting Prints, No. 5000 Forbes.

On account and at the risk of Seth Madhavdas Liladhar.—

3 packages Prints Chocolate No. 8100.

AUCTION SALE of 30 packages Country-made White Dhoties.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Gurudatsing Bhawsensing and on account and at the risk of Sha. Dahyabhoy Himalal of Sunder Chowk.

10 bales Country-made White Dhoties Bhavani 8/10 yards.
10 bales Country-made White Dhoties Fakiri 8/10 yards.
6 bales Country-made White Dhoties Amiri 8 yards.
4 bales Country-made White Dhoties Amiri 10 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 1233 BALES COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Thackersidas Shivnyamal at his room at Cotton Green, Colaba and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Dullabhji Bhagwan.—

139 Bales cotton Mathia Bhavnagar.
246 Bales cotton Limbdi Stapled.
160 Bales cotton Viramgam Stapled.

On account and at the risk of the parties unable to pay margins.

113 Bales cotton Mathia.
90 Bales cotton Kumtha.
115 Bales cotton Bijapur.
83 Bales cottons Bijapur.
43 Bales cotton Bengal old.
324 Bales cotton Makran

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th March, 1919.

For your Household and Office requisites always run to the

**B. Maneklal & Co.'s**

AUCTION ROOMS, FIRST

BEFORE YOU GO ELSEWHERE

Most of your requirements will surely be fulfilled at a nominal cost.

Everything can be had at fixed rates on all week days except Saturday.

Rooms:—Entrance Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 3297.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA SUGAR.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Messrs. M. Mahomed and M. Ahmed Shirazi and on account and risk of Aga Mahomed Tacki Afshar.

A

100 bags China Sugar ex. s. s. "Inaho Maru."

Nimazi

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chumpagully near Cloth Press, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. M. Mahomed and M. Ahmed, Shirazi and on account and risk of Messrs. Mahomed Khalil Shirazi and Co.

2 bales 90 pieces Dobher Muslin.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Champa Gully near Cloth Press, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Gopalji Gocouldas.

25 bales country-made Longcloth of Pearl Mill No. 91¼.
31 bales country-made Longcloth of Pearl Mill No. 92¼.
28 bales country-made Longcloth of Pearl Mill No. 93¼.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CULTIVATING LANDS, CUTTING GRASS, CATCHING FISH, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tardeo Flat Chowki, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 9 a.m., (B.T.) the several rights mentioned hereunder:—

13 rights of cutting grass (10 rights for the period of one year and 3 for 5 months) from the Old Sonapur Ground, at Worlee, Agripada Drain, Curry Road, Arthur Road, Health Camp, Main Drain, between Arthur Road and Clerk Road, Old Hindu Cemetery to north of Clerk Road and from Old Mogul Cemetery on the south of Clerk Road.

(1) Right of catching fish from water canal, on Municipal ground at Coorla for one year.

(1) Right of drawing toddy from the date trees standing on the burial ground, at Haines Road, for one year.

(10) Rights of cultivating grounds for one year, at as many different places, such as Coorla, Sion, Mahim and Worlee Reclamation grounds, ground at Arthur Road, with right to take water from tank as well as pieces of land at Sewri, De Lisle Road, adjoining the Sheep Market and 3 different plots at Tardeo.

For details and conditions of sale of the above rights, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or to the Deputy Health Officer, G. Ward, in his Office, near the G. I. P. Railway, Parel Station, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the higher or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF MILD STEEL BARS.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Muzumdar Brothers and on account and risk of the defaulting Indentors Messrs. Sullemanjee Valijee & Co.

2½ tons ½ inch. size mild steel Bars 12 ft. long.
2½ tons 3/16 inch. size mild steel Bars 12 ft. long.

On account and risk of Messrs. Noorbhai Hussanali & Co

2½ tons ½ inch. size mild steel Bars 12 ft. long.
2½ tons 3/16 inch. size mild steel Bars 12 ft. long.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 28th March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 10 Cuffe Parade, Colaba (on the Sea side) very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Roberts and other well known maker very rich cut glassware, rich porcelain ware dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rule board and dumb waiters, very rich door and window curtains drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, fancy ornament, one handsome specially made cutlery, table with spoons and forks, old China jars, fancy cabinet, marble figure, China vases, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and washhand table, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, Jost fan, glass door book cases, (2uona) cupboard, marble top tables, Singapore cane, furniture wall and table clocks, tiffin baskets, ice box, aluminum utensils, etc., etc., the property of F. W. Luxton, Esq., (proceeded to Europe) and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 30th day of March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Napean Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, solid blackwood large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, table and hall electric lights and fans, one mahogany sweet-tone square piano, rich cabinets, table ornaments, large size terra cotta figures, rich carpets, glass door book cases, writing tables, single and double almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, Singapore cane sofas and chairs, nearly new China matting, rich door curtains, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of Lt.-Col. Meyer, I.M.S., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 24th March, 1919.

### WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

### INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR

*Public Accountant.*

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL CODFLE

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 297 CASES TIN PLATES.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 24th March 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Madhavram Raghoomal mortgagees in possession and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Shethna and Co., Mortgagors at the godown of mortgagees at Carnac Bunder near Iron Mart.

297 Cases Tin Plates 14/20, each case of 108 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 24th March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Vithalvady at the Baling Press of Dossa Mussa, by order of Messrs. R. P. wagle and Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting Indentors, Messrs. Shantilal Chimanlal:—

24 packages Bleached Mulls including:—

Package No. 2463/5—3 packages, 38 inches by 19 yards.
Package No. 2456/9—4 packages, 42 inches by 19 yards.
Package No. 2470/3—4 packages, 46 inches by 19 yards.
Package No. 2474/6—3 packages, 50 inches by 19 yards.
Package No. 2477/9—3 packages, 54 inches by 19 yards.
Package No. 2438—1 package, 38 inches by 20 yards.
Package No. 2439/40—2 packages, 42 inches by 20 yards.
Package No. 2444/45—2 packages, 46 inches by 20 yards.
Package No. 2449—1 package, 50 inches by 20 yards.
Package No. 2451—1 package, 54 inches by 20 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th March, 1919.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

**THE EMPIRE**

COMING 12TH APRIL

The Film Sensation of the year

"TARZAN OF THE APES"

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT!

TREMENDOUSLY EXCITING SUPER-SERIAL, THE

**NEW MACISTE**

or the thrilling adventures of

A MODERN HERCULES

8 Reels of this thrilling super-serial will be screened this week, showing Maciste as Policeman.

A THRILL TO EVERY INCH OF THE SUPER-SERIAL.

See how the modern Hercules brings a rascally Count to book.

A STORY OF TENSE DRAMATIC INTEREST.

The film is supplied by K. A. Sethna & Co., Agents to Arturo Boneschi.

PATHE GAZETTE.

Every night: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Every Saturday and Sunday:—Matinee at 5 p. m
Extra Show—Every Sunday at 3-30 p. m.

NEXT WEEK

Further episodes of the New Maciste

"Maciste as an Athlete."

Bombay's Popular Picture Palace

THE

**MAJESTIC**

(Tram Terminus, Girgaum)

presents to-day and during the week at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

SEVENTH INSTALMENT

OF THE GREAT UNIVERSAL SERIAL

"THE BULL'S EYE"

featuring

EDDIE POLO

together with a two reel L.K.O. Comic and Dance of Love by Little Lena Baskette.

*Coming Shortly.*

Film Version of Marie Corelli's famous novel THELMA.

**NEW ALEXANDRA**

Near Crawford Market.

To-Night

Episode 13th & 14th.

OF THAT ASTOUNDING SERIAL

THE BULL'S EYE

featuring

EDDIE POLO

THE DARE-DEVIL

Together with Pictorial News and 2-Part Comedy.

3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

POWERFUL NEW PICTURES.

WILLIAM FOX presents

HARRY HILLIARD and JUNE CAPRICE

in the 5-reel Photo-play:

"Caprice of the Mountains"

A refreshing story of the out-of-doors, replete with dramatic interest describing the love story of a young mountain girl that marries a society youth of the town, and beautiful sceneries.

A comic story described Sunday Pleasures in Ecstasy.

She walks in beauty like the nigns
Of cloudless climes and starry skies,
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes;
Thus mellow'd to that tender light
Which Heaven to gaudy day denies.

Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Seats in side boxes Rs. 2 each.
Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.

NOTE—Tramway extended right upto the corner opposite Royal Opera House.

## COMMERCIAL.

### CABLE QUOTATIONS.

#### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 11th:

| | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | — | 1,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp: | — | — |
| " " Sales of East Indian | — | — |
| " " Imports | — | 9 000 |
| Mid. American Spot | — | 15 22 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Sakel | — | 27 00 |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). | May | 22 35 |
| | July | 21 05 |
| | Oct. | 20.75 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | May | 23 52 |
| | July | 22.15 |

Liverpool, Mar. 12th.

| | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Total Days Sales at Liverpool | — | 3,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp: | — | — |
| " " Sales of East Indian | — | 110 |
| " " Imports | — | 8 000 |
| Mid. American Spot | — | 14.77 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. spot | — | 27.10 |
| New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time). | May | 23 32 |
| | July | 22 47 |
| | Oct | 21 22 |
| New Orleans opening 10 a.m | May | 22 85 |
| | July | 22.00 |

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 11th:

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

| Months | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| Mar. | 16 90 + 5 |
| April | 16 10 - 14 |
| May | 13 84 + 19 |
| June | |
| July | 13 46 + 18 |
| Aug: | |
| Sept: | 13.12 + 16 |

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool Mar. 12th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

| Months. | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| Mar. | 16.72 |
| April | 14.41 |
| May | 13 50 |
| June | |
| July | 13.18 |
| Aug: | |
| Sept: | 12.88 |

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar 11th:

New Contracts:

| Months: | To-day's price: |
|---|---|
| March | 15 75—29 |
| April | 14 81—24 |
| May | 13 51—14 |
| June | 13 34—13 |
| July | 13 18—18 |
| Aug: | 13 02—18 |
| Sept: | 12 86—18 |

Liverpool, Mar. 12th:

New Contracts.

| Months: | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Mar. | 16 68 |
| April | 15 22 |
| May | 13 80 |
| June | 13.63 |
| July | 13.46 |
| Aug: | 13.30 |
| Sept: | 13.10 |

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Mar. 11th:

New Contracts:

| Months: | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| Mar: | 27.05 Unchgd. |

Liverpool, Mar. 12th.

New Contracts:

| Months: | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| Mar: | 27.00 Unchgd. |

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 11th:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. | Bengal Good | — | 11 68 |
| " | " Fully Good | — | 11.56 |
| " | " Fine | — | 11.35 |
| " | No. 1 Oomra Good | — | 13 47 |
| " | " Fully Good | — | 13 37 |
| " | " Fine | — | 14.12 |
| " | Broach Good | — | 14.16 |
| " | " Fully Good | — | 14.71 |
| " | " Fine | — | 14.36 |

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 8th:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day's | Receipts at all U.S. Ports | — | 11,000 |
| " | Exports to Great Britain | — | 4,000 |
| | to Continent | — | Nil |
| Futures at New York | May | — | 22.75 + 20 |
| " " | July | — | 21.30 + 37 |
| " " | Oct. | — | 20 60 + 55 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | | — | 23.45 Unchgd |
| " " Orleans | | — | 23.75 + 75 |
| Futures at New Orleans | May | — | 23.43 + 35 |
| " " | July | — | 22.65 + 65 |

New York, Mar. 21st,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Futures at New York | May | — | 24.65 + 25 |
| " " | Oct. | — | 20.14 + 6 |

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Mar. 10th:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bankers % | — | — | — |
| Bar Silver Spot | — | — | 44 1/6 |
| Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady. | — | — | 43 3/4 |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917 | | | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. | — | — | 3 9/16 |
| " Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. | — | — | 3 1/2 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 2 months | — | — | 4 1/4 |
| " " " 6 " | — | — | 4 5/8 |
| Interest day to day loans | — | — | 2 |
| " 7 day market loans | — | — | 3 1/8 |
| Consols 2½ % | — | — | 39½ |
| Bar Silver Spot 5% | — | — | 43½ Unchgd |
| Indian Stock 5½ % Sterling Loan | — | — | 79 |
| Government Securities 5 % | — | — | 69½ |
| Ex. On London at Paris France | — | — | 26.10—2 |

London, Mar. 11th:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bankers % | — | — | 66 |
| Bar Silver Spot | — | — | 42 3/4 |
| Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady. | | | |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917 | | | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. | — | — | 3 1/2 |
| " Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. | — | — | 3 1/2 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 2 months | — | — | 4 1/4 |
| " " " 6 " | — | — | 4 5/8 |
| Interest day to day loans | — | — | 2 3/4 |
| " 7 day market loans | — | — | 3 1/8 |
| Consols 2½ % | — | — | 38½ |
| Rupee Paper 5½ % | — | — | 83½ |
| Indian Stock 5½ % Sterling Loan | — | — | 68½ |
| Government Securities 5 % | — | — | 69½ |
| Ex. On London at Paris France | — | — | 26.10 |

WAR LOANS.

London Mar. 10th:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5½ % 1925—1928 | — | — | £93 |
| 4½ % 1925—1945 | — | — | £92½ Unchgd. |
| 5 % New | — | — | £95 1/2 |

London, Mar 11th:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 % 1925—1928 | — | — | £93 |
| 4½ % 1925—1945 | — | — | £92½ |
| 5 % New | — | — | £95 15/16 |

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 10th:

WHEATS AND SEEDS.

No change in prices.
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom 1,200,000 quoted.

METALS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | — | — | £99 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | — | — | £97½ |
| Copper Brazlers | — | — | £113 |
| Yellow Metal | — | — | 11 |
| Hard Spelter | — | — | 37 |

JAVA SUGAR:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers | — | — | 22/6 |
| Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers | — | — | 22 |

RUBBER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers | — | — | 2/6½ |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June | — | — | 2/1 |

London, Mar. 11th:

WHEATS AND SEEDS.

No change in prices.

METALS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | — | — | £99 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | — | — | £97½ |
| Copper Brazlers | — | — | £113 |
| Yellow Metal | — | — | 11 |
| Hard Spelter | — | — | 37 |

JAVA SUGAR

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers | — | — | 22/6 |
| Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers | — | — | 22 |

RUBBER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers | — | — | 2/6½ |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June | — | — | 2/6 |

Tone:—Dull.

### RAILWAY EARNINGS.

| RAILWAYS. | Week ending 31st Dec. 1918. | Increase + or decrease — compared with Dec. 1917 | From 1st Oct. to 31st Dec. 1918. | Increase + or decrease — compared with corresponding period of 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Tapti Valley | 05,087 | +40.49 | 4 87,054 | +93,215 |
| Ahmedabad Prantej | 85,162 | + 9.236 | 93,44* | +12,789 |
| Ahmedabad Dholka | 17,584 | —881 | 22.929 | —4,406 |
| Gujarat Central Provinces (E. M. Y & P. A. Sections.) | 36,256 | +5,802 | 83,409 | +5,989 |
| | 92,999 | +22,71[illegible] | 2.06 056 | +26,230 |

| RAILWAYS. | For week ended 8th Mar 1919 | Increase + or decrease — compared with corresponding week of 1918 | From 1st Oct. 918 to 8th Mar. 1919 | Increase + or decrease — compared with corresponding period of 1917-18. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Amritsar Pathl | 13.4 0 | —2,75 | 2,9[illegible] 83 | —281 |
| Shalkot-Narowal | 40 6 0 | —1,03[illegible] | 89,908 | —15 0 0 |
| Mandra-Bhoo | 2 80 | —2,377 | 6[illegible],07 | —13 342 |

### RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 22.

The rice market was again quiet. During its short time in operation big mills did no business. Small mills were sellers at Rs. 342, buyers offering Rs. 337-8-0 for meedon, March Rs. 330, and April Rs. 335. But these offers were not accepted. Speculators' transactions were 10,000 bags special March Rs. 323-3-4; 15,000 bags April Rs. 326-8-0 to Rs. 327; 15,000 bags May Rs. 332-8-0 to Rs. 333. Paddy is reported firm at Rs. 125 to 128 for rail and Rs. 128 to 134 for boat, but a statement is made that now that the assurance has been given by the Chief Food Controller that prices for rice will not be raised, at all events not for some considerable time, if at all, the big firms have reduced their buying rate to Rs. 125 for rail and Rs. 128 for boat. It is said that as much as Rs. 150 was paid.

### CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 22.

The week closed with a fairly strong market in coal shares. Inquiry was well sustained and there was more movement in evidence. Bhalgora, Central Collieries, Homsonus, Kuardi, Raneegunge and Singaran, all changed hands freely at full rates. Jute shares did not attract much attention, buyers holding off. Industries were not well supported, only a small business being transacted, with no feature of special interest. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Barabani 16, Bengal Giridih 27-4, Bhalgora 36, Borrea 40, Bokaro and Ramgurh 29-12, Burra Dhemo 14-4, Central Collieries 14-4, Central Peuch 16-4, Damagurria 41-4, Empire 13-4, Ghusick 24-2, Imperial 16, Jainty Central 25-8, Kousoonda 31-4, Kuardi 26-4, Naziara 15, New Beerbhoom 65-8, Raneegunge 65-8, Satpukuria 13-8, Singaran A 14-4, Singaran B 14.

Jute:—Auckland 292, Barnagore 135-1, Belvedere 382, Craig 1-14 prem, Fort Gloster 615, Gourepore 810, Howrah 33, Kamarhatty 579, Kinnison 784 s.l., Union 640 s.l.

Tea:—Atal 23-12, Chenga River 11-4, Rutema 14-4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Porvincial Railway 8-6, Beldanga Tannery 12-8, Buxa Forest Bye Products 14-4, British Burma Petroleum 13-12, Chemical Industries 24-12, Indian General 174, Indian Standard Wagon 8 prem.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 71-4 to Rs. 71-6, and small lots were done at Rs. 71-8 to Rs. 71-12.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 22.

S. S. Linga, Cutbush, Karachi, March 20.
S. S. Sangola, Langlands, Rangoon, March 7.
S. S. Taroba, Hodgson, Durban, February 21.
S. S. City of Florence, Meria, Glasgow, January 17.

### DEPARTURES.

March 22.

S. S. Bahrein, Constantine, Busreh, etc.
S. S. Kenkon Maru, Koneku, Kobe, etc.
S. S. Ban Hong Liung, Benstead, Singapore.
S. S. Nurani, Moller, Karachi.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance on Saturday:—

S. S. Zealandia, Bates, London via Karachi.

The following vessel began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Sangola for Rangoon, etc.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cuthbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and 153 passengers, which port she had left on the 20th instant.

S. S. Sangola:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sangola, 3,349 tons, Captain D. H. Langlands, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice, which port she had left on the 7th instant.

S. S. Taroba:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Taroba, 3,657 tons, Captain C. E. Hodgson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with a general cargo and 223 passengers, which port she had left on the 21st ultimo.

S. S. City of Florence:—The City Line steamer City of Florence, 4,391 tons, Captain J. S. Meria, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 17th January.

S. S. Bahrein:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Bahrein 1,402 tons, Captain A. Constantine, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Zealandia:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Zealandia, 3,483 tons, Captain G. B. Bates, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for London via Karachi, with same bottom cargo and 1 passenger.

### VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 22nd March, 1919.

| Berth | Steamers | Tons | Destination | Date | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PRINCES DOCK. | | | | | |
| B | Basho Maru | 1922 | Marseilles | 24-3-19 | O & K Kaisha |
| F | Hwah Wu | 2700 | N F | N F | N Y Kaisha |
| L | Lahsang | 2896 | N F | N F | B & F S & N Co |
| O | Sch.-ussel Utopia | 280 | N F | N F | 1-3-19 Shortt Hassam owner |
| P | Darlington Court | 3019 | N F | N F | W & A Gilmo & Co |
| Q | Bantayan | 169 | N F | N F | J Mackintosh & Co |
| HARBOUR WALL. | | | | | |
| | Indravati | 572 | N F | N F | B & N Co |
| | Irravadi | 634 | Mangalore | 24-3-19 | B & N Co |
| MERREWETHER DRY DOCK. | | | | | |
| | Rovenalava | 3562 | N F | N F | Dr R I M |
| VICTORIA DOCK. | | | | | |
| 4 | Harima Maru | 2845 | Kobe | 26-3-19 | N Y Kaisha |
| 6 | Akbar | 2,67 | Aden | 20-3-19 | T Morrison & Co |
| 15 | Pultama | 1,994 | N F | N F | M M & Co |
| 16 | Shanhtar | 4,218 | Suez | N F | P & O S N Co |
| HARBOUR WALL. | | | | | |
| | Linga | 958 | Karachi | 24-3-19 | M. M. & Co |
| ALEXANDRA DOCK. | | | | | |
| 3 | Barjora | 1905 | Bus a | 25-3-19 | M M & Co |
| 4 | Persia | 3436 | Basra | 21-3-19 | M M & Co |
| 5 | Bi-ya ara | 3483 | Basra | 24-3-19 | D R I M |
| 6 | Hejaz | 3653 | Shanghai | 23-3-19 | T Morrison & Co |
| 7 | Culna | 3956 | London | 26-3-19 | M M & Co |
| 9 | City of Sparta | 3498 | N F | N F | R I M |
| 10 | Chodpara | 2,96 | Basra | N F | M M & Co |
| 12 | Karoba | 4824 | London | 23-3-19 | M M & Co |
| 13 | Taroaila | 3661 | S ez | 2-3-19 | R I M |
| 14 | Rimmah | 2525 | Suez via Aden | 3-4-19 | R I M |
| 15 | Zealandia | 3483 | London | 24-3-19 | Dr R I M |
| 16 | Mia | 1994 | N F | N F | R I M |
| | Jetty end Tower | 3423 | London | 9-4-19 | M. M. & Co |
| | Off-side Marshall | 1234 | Basra | 23-3-19 | D R I M |
| HARBOUR WALL. | | | | | |
| | Meteor | 2546 | Rangoon | N F | A P & Co |
| BUCKLES DRY DOCK. | | | | | |
| | Loyalty | 3662 | N F | N F | T. S. Shapoor |

### EXPORTS.

March 22.

S. S. Culna for London:—20 cwts. mica in blocks, Towner Jones and Co.

S. S. Bushu Maru for Genoa:—300 cwts. pepper, Dhanji Haridas and Co.

S. S. Hwah Wu for Kobe:—700 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co.

S. S. Kenkon Maru for Kobe:—23 bales cotton grey shirtings, Lalain and Co.

S. S. Hwah Wu for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha.

S. S. Hwah Wu for Nagasaki:—550 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Hwah Wu for Yokkaichi:—60 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Hwah Wu for Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 43 cwts. cloves, Hasanalli Kamrooddin.

S. S. Hwah Wu for Shanghai:—200 bales grey cotton yarn, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Hexax for Shanghai:—400 bales cotton grey twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 300 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Hexax for Hongkong:—6 cases perfumery oil, Haji Cassam Jooma; 50 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 161 cwts. sharkfins, 2½ cwts. fishmaws, H. A. Abdool Satar and Co.; 11½ cwts. fishmaws, H. B. Bhesania and Co.

J. S Hwah Wu for Hongkong:—1,500 cwts. onions, R. E. Dadachanji and Co.

### IMPORTS.

March 22.

S. S. Nurani from Soerabaia and Java Ports, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—250 bags tapioca flour, 15 packages, 13,307 bags sugar, 25 cases quinine.

### EXPORT RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 22.

A notice issued by the Collector of Customs states that Iceland, Faroe Islands, Czecho-Slovatea, Alsace-Lorraine and portions of Austria-Hungary and the territories on the left bank of the Rhine in occupation of the Armies of the Associated Governments have been removed from the list of countries, to which exports of all goods is prohibited.

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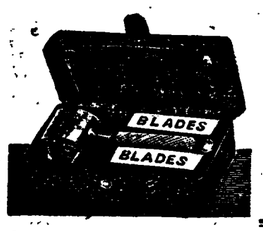


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# BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

## A POLICE CONSTABLE'S EVIDENCE.

## A RECALCITRANT WITNESS.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, Mar. 11.

On the Court reassembling to-day, Riazuddin, Head Constable, Jwalapur, was called.

Examined by Mr. Wallach, witness said that on the 17th he went with other policemen to Katarpur. On the 18th he was asked by the Circle Inspector to provide a constable to go to Jwalapur. It was about a quarter to twelve. Witness gave the man. It was Kurekhan. He too was of Mayapur. Another constable—Lokanand—was sent to Mayapur to fetch the "Secretary Sab" (the Municipal Secretary Kalyan Singh, who is an accused in this case). This was within 5 minutes of Kurekhan's departure. Lokanand carried a chit.

About 12-30 the Mahants of Khankhel arrival at the chaupal. Witness was then under the "imli" tree. He could not say if all the police officers were there at the time. When the riot began witness was under the "imli" tree. Witness then deposed to a story similar to that given by previous, witness adding, however, that when they went back to the Patwari's house, the crowd ran away. Somebody said, "this is the Patwari's house. It will be burnt. It is better to pull down the chappar." They set to work at once and began pulling down the roof. It was then that witness saw Baramdas, Puran Prasad and others talking to the Joint Magistrate.

THE CROWD AT THE GRAVE.

Witness then described the events leading up to the farewell visit of the crowd to the grave. Witness added that the crowd approached the grave thrice from three different directions. On the first two occasions they told the crowd not to come up.

Justice Tudball enquired whether they did so with folded arms or gave any *hokum*.

Witness said they ordered the crowd not to approach, otherwise they would fire. He added that armed guards were turned upon the crowd. The third time after the crowd had cleared away from the grave shouting "Jai", at about 3 p.m., the "Secretary-Sab" and Sheodayal arrived. Later an armed guard arrived and two Mussalmans arrived.

Justice Tudball.—Who were the Mussulmans?

Witness.—They were of Jwalapur, I don't know their names.

Witness also said that the Police left the grave after stopping the Jwalapur crowd. He explained *Jwalapur tharafse halla aya.*

Justice Tudball.—How do you know?

Witness.—They came from Jwalapur side. They were Mussulmans.

Justice Tudball.—How do you say they were Mussulmans of no other village?

Witness.—I thought so. I saw them from a distance.

Continuing, witness said Masiullah went to the crowd and stopped them. He did not hear what Masiullah said. The Joint Magistrate the officials and the Police returned to Jwalapur before sunset—about 5 o'clock. The women and children whom the Joint Magistrate had collected during the search through the village and taken under protection were made over to the two Jwalapur Mussulmans. Witness did not know what became of them afterwards. He made his statement to the Police some 12 days after the riot at the Police camp at Jwalapur. It was before Mr. Goad.

IDENTIFICATIONS.

Mr. Norton in cross-examining witness started with identifications. Questioned about Kanhaiyalal, witness said besides seeing him under the "imli" tree, he could not say where he saw him again. He did not see him or the crowd, in which he was, assaulting anybody.

Regarding Dr. Puran Prasad, Mr. Norton asked witness if it was the first time in his life he saw a man without anything on his head at 3-30 p.m.

Witness said he often saw bare-headed men and it was nothing new to him.

Mr. Norton.—What was the special reason you noticed the fact this time?

Witness.—He was the only bare-headed man.

Mr. Norton.—Oh! He was the only man.

Witness did not remember having seen bare-headed youths that day. This man was 15 or 20 paces away. Witness did not remember who told him this was Puranprasad. It was a Police official, but the latter did not tell him he was a leader of the Arya Samaj.

Witness was further questioned regarding chowkidars and his conversation with Ahsan and Umar.

Mr. Norton asked witness whether they were not drinking water under the "imli" tree and he said he did not know.

Justice Tudball then exclaimed, *"Hamtho* hot month and you did not drink water at all from 6 o'clock to 12 o'clock?

Witness.—I don't know. We had no food.

Pressed further, witness said, "As far as I can remember, I did not drink water."

Justice Tudball then exclaimed, *"Hamtho aj kalka bachha hai, thum bada majbut admi hai."*

Questioned further by Mr. Norton, witness said, no chowkidars went with them in their detour round and through the village. Witness did not know Alibux, Lumberdar. He did not know his name or residence.

Mr. Norton.—We are told that on the 17th conversation was going on at his house for hours together and yet he does not know Alibux Lumberdar or his house?

Justice Tudball.—It is a question of intelligence and observation.

Mr. Norton.—Is there no intelligant man in the Police force in the whole of this Province? (Laughter).

Justice Tudball.—Not many.

Witness did not know if any "lota" was borrowed from any house in the village. There were two oil buckets at the well and they were used.

THE APPROVER.

After lunch, Mr. Norton proceeded with the further cross-examination of Riazuddin. Witness knew as a fact that there was an approver in this case, but he did not know his name. The approver was in the Police camp. Witness had seen him. They called him "Sami". Witness did not ask him for his name, and Mullick had never mentioned it. Kharkhari chowki was about two miles from Mayapur thana, on the Hardwar side—witness could not say whether east or west. Witness had discussed with Mullick the incidents of the riot, but the latter did not tell him that the Swami was his friend.

CONSTABLE BULANDKHAN'S EVIDENCE.

SAHARANPUR, March 12.

The next witness called yesterday was Akhtar Bulandkhan, constable, Jwalapur. This morning he proceeded to identify accused this process lasting well over three-quarters of an hour. One of the accused was made to stand up and witness was asked by Court, how long he knew him. On witness replying "for a year or so", Mr. Alston one of the Commissioners, exclaimed "can there be anything more conclusive?" When witness was made to look at another, the latter cried out, "He plays chess at my shop and does not know me?" Mr. Alston again remarked, "why, that makes it more conclusive."

Questioned by Court about it, witness altogether denied his playing chess, and then after some deliberation added "I have seen others play."

Mr. Mohanlal remarked that he would deny it, of course.

Witness knew the game, but he had never played. When Justice Tudball told him in a reassuring tone that there was nothing "budmashi" in playing chess, witness admitted that he had played (laughter) with others, but not with the accused. Witness did not identify this accused in jail.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton, witness said, he played chess at Khankhel, with a shop-keeper named Munim. Accused Chhota's shop was opposite his shop. He had never played with Chhota or at his shop. He went to jail on three occasions for identification before the Deputy Collector. He knew of the arrest of Chhota and others before he came here for identification. He also knew that Ratan had been arrested. He had identified him before Mr. Stubbs. He did not then know his name. He went round the accused in jail, going two rounds on each of the two occasions. Asked if he expected to see Ratan in jail, witness said he did not see him present. He knew that Ratan was in jail and that he had to identify him.

Justice Tudball asked witness to understand the question and then answer. Witness thereupon said he thought he had to identify only those whom he had not already identified.

Proceeding, witness said that he got his order for coming here at the camp.

Mr. Norton: Who gave you the order?

Witness: "Journal Sahab."

"IDENTIFY ALL THOSE YOU KNOW."

He got the order from the Police camp here for identification. He was told that the order was from the D. I. G. When he came here, he was told by the Inspector Sahab that he had to go to jail—for identification. Witness had been asked to identify all those whom he knew. The Inspector did not tell him to omit those whom he had already identified.

When Mr. Norton asked witness why he did not mention to any official that he wanted to identify Ratan, but he was not here, witness was recalcitrant and did not answer.

Justice Tudball told witness if he did not want to answer the questions put to him, he would be prosecuted and sent to jail.

Witness, after great deliberation as it appeared and some mental struggle, said he had complained to the Deputy *Sab*. Witness told the Deputy *Sab* he wanted to see Ratan. The Deputy *Sab* said he might have gone away among those men.

Justice Tudball: Which man?

Witness: By those men, I mean those whom I had already identified.

Witness further said, "I was aware that Ratan was absent. I thought he was perhaps among those who were ill. I did not mention this to the Deputy *Sab* then."

Justice Tudball wanted to know if there was any note by the Deputy Magistrate, but it was found there was no note whatsoever.

Witness also said he had complained to his superior police officer, but he did not remember which officer it was. The D. I. G. was here, but witness, (after glancing at him) said, he could not say definitely whether he had complained to him. When he went to jail, the Deputy Superintendent accompanied him. It was on the 3rd occasion. He did not remember whether Mr. Goad was present then.

Justice Tudball remarked that Mr. Goad was present on the 1st occasion.

FAREWELL VISIT TO THE GROVE.

Continuing, Mr. Norton asked witness, "When you were in the grove on a farewell visit to the Mahants, was Kurekhan there?"

Witness: I can't say, I don't remember.

Witness thought Kurekhan did mention to him his having seen the Swami, on their way to Jwalapur.

Mr. Norton: Do I understand that Kurekhan spoke to you on your way back to Jwalapur that night?

Witness: *Ha, ji.*

Witness then said that Kurekhan had told him of having seen a Bengali Swami. Witness told him he too had seen him. Kurekhan did not give witness any details or at what time he had seen him. Witness had seen the Swami at Khankhel before the riot. He must have spoken to him.

Mr. Norton: I don't want your "must.." Did you speak to him?

Witness: I don't know the place. I can't say positively.

He knew him only as "Shami, Shami." He did not know his name. He did not know if Mullick and the "Shami" were friends. Witness had seen them speaking to each other. On the farewell visit to the grove, the "Shami" was amongst the 5, , or 7 people who advanced to meet the Joint Magistrate. He did not hear the "Shami" say anything.

Mr. Norton then put one general question to witness whether he was prepared to swear that anyone of the 11, whom he had named, beat any one, fired any hut or threw any one into flames. Witness specifically denied having seen any one of them do any one of these acts.

"MADE A POLITICAL BUSINESS."

After lunch, when Mr. Mohanlal was cross-examining witness's relative to the question of influence and leadership, it led to a slight breeze which has already been reported. Mr. Mohanlal retorted, when Mr. Alston asked him whether he did not believe this to be a religious riot, by observing it was not. It had been made a political business and referred incidentally to the question in the House of Lords asked by Lord Sydenham.


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## OFFICIALS AND THE PUBLIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Regarding the Hon. Rao Bahadur V. S. Naik's resolution in the Bombay Legislative Council, isn't it a pity and a shame that in these days of social and political advancement it should be necessary for a member to move so primary a resolution in the dignified Council of an advanced province like Bombay?

What a fine impression, regarding the state of affairs in India, proceedings like this should make on the mind of a subject of a civilised and advanced country! One would have thought that a thing like this was regarded as a matter of common courtesy by members of any civilised society, to need any notice. But alas! not so in India, where a puffed-up bureaucracy ha so far forgotten themselves as to lose all sense of ordinary courtesy and good manners. Perhaps it is another case of "prestige," and it is this bogey that prevents Government officials from behaving like gentlemen. May be, the bureaucrats know best in their great wisdom.

To think that an ordinary resolution like this should be opposed! Can it be that the official members have made it a point to oppose, as far as possible, any and every resolution introduced by a non-official member?

I should like to know what Mr. Pratt's feeling would be if he had to visit a private Indian office or firm and were made to wait outside with peons and "hamals" till called in at the whim and sweet will of the proprietor.

It is such humiliation and discourteous treatment, trevial though it seems, that is the seed of all political agitation, and it is this that rouses our bitter resentment.—Yours, etc.,

T. P. BOYCE.

Camp, Belgaum, March 19.

## "BEWARE OF RAILWAY STAFF."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to request you to draw the attention of your readers to the most disgraceful behaviour of a railway servant in respect to two tickets. I was travelling with my grandmother and others having altogether six tickets with me, from Godhra to Kapadvanj. I had to change train at Nadid for Gujarat Railway. On coming out of the side gate of Nadiad, instead of simply showing my tickets, I gave them up in mistake. I returned to take my tickets back within five or ten minutes and demanded the tickets. The man returned me four tickets and refused to give me the other two. I complained of this to the guard of the Gujarat Railway, who ordered his man to search for the two lost tickets of my numbers from the passengers after the train was started. On searching the two tickets were found out from two persons who said that they had bought them from Nadiad while the tickets were from Godhra to Kapadvanj. As I was wanting for two tickets I was charged double fare from Nadiad to Kapadvanj. I wrote this to the D. T. S., B. B. & C. I. Railway Ahmedabad, but to no effect. This incident occurred on 28th October, 1918, and I complained to the Railway Authorities on 30th October, 1918. You and your L for so long a time? Sis I was waiting for so long a time to receive some favourable reply from the Authority. But it being my first experience, I did not know that the Authority was so very particular to the complaints of Indians. Now I take the liberty to warn your readers that while travelling by railway you occasionally read boards "Beware of thieves." but please in future read them as "Beware of Railway Staff," because nowadays you have to be more afraid of the latter than the former.—Yours, etc.,

KALIMUDDIN TAYEBALI BANDUK-WALA.

29, Bhajipala Lane,
Bombay, March 15.

## C. P. AND BERAR CONFERENCE.

The Reception Committee of the C. P. and Berar Provincial Conference has elected the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde as president and he has consented to preside. The session will commence at Khandwa at 7-30 a.m. on Saturday, the 19th April and the following days.


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A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

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# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

### TO-DAY.

Annual Examination, Gandharva Mahavidyalaya musical classes commences from to-day in the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya building.

WEDNESDAY, March, 26.

Homeward English Mail closes at 4 a.m., and with late fee up to 8 a.m.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 27.

S. S. Nagoya with English mails of 6th instant due at daylight.

SATURDAY, March, 29.

Monthly meeting of Bombay Medical Union, 7-15 p.m. (S.T.)

MONDAY, March, 31.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via, Dhanushkodi and Colombo per S.S. Obra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Empire Theatre. Cinema at 6-30 p.m. only.
Excelsior Theatre: Humphrey Bishop at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Chinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

## BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.) will play this evening at 6-15 p.m.

## D. E. ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The number of patients treated during February was 506 of whom 32 were males, 219 females, and 255 children.

## ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Nagoya with the outward mails of the 6th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Thursday.

## BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Saturday the 29th March, 1919, at 7-15 p.m., (S.T.)

## ANNUAL FAIR OF HAZRAT SYED MASTAN SHAH KADIRI.

The 101st anniversary of Hazrat Syed Mastan Shah Kadiri will be held to-day at the Durghah of Hazrat Syed Mastan Shah Kadri Chastan Tank Road, New Nagpada, at 9-30 p.m., (S.T.) when Sandal ceremony will be performed and Moulood Sharif recited.

## A MAGIC LANTERN LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Madanpura Settlement of the S.S. League, a magic lantern lecture will be delivered in Urdu by Mr. Syed Nunawar, on "Physiology and Physical Culture" to-night, at 9.30 p.m. (S. T.), in the library of the Settlement. The lecture is open to the public.

## HOLIKA SAMMELAN.

The programme of the Holika Sammelan at the Parel Settlement S. S. League began on Monday last, with a gathering of the boys of the night schools and of the mills in the vicinity of the Settlement. More than 200 boys were present. Speeches were made explaining to the boys how to celebrate the Holi festival and to abstain from the obscene customs that prevail in these holidays. A similar gathering of the boys was arranged in the evening in Sitabai Bai's chawls, Kalachawki Road. On both of these occasions light refreshments were served to the boys. At night Dr. Salunke delivered a lecture in the hall of the settlement before an audience of 400 on "The increasing death-rate among the mill-hands." Then followed Hari-kirtan by Bapubuva Basinker. On Tuesday sports for mill-hands were arranged by the Settlement [illegible] in the compound of Ambewadi. At night three acts of a Marathi historical drama were performed by the Maratha Amateurs. On Wednesday, at 8 p.m. a lecture on [illegible] ration illustrated by magic lantern slides delivered by Dr. Salunke in the Sitabai's [illegible] Kalachawki Road. At 9 p.m. a con[illegible] Karamnuk Sangit Samitra Samaj [illegible] ranged in the hall of the settlement.

## [illegible]EOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

[illegible]r, secretary to the Dis[illegible] of the Social Service [illegible]ports that during the [illegible]ebruary, 1919, 1036 [illegible] dispensary in all, of [illegible] 167 females and [illegible]His Excellency Sir [illegible]ief visit to the dis[illegible] the Parel settle[illegible]t. His Excellency [illegible]nd interested to see [illegible] the League. The [illegible]butions received to [illegible]und of the dispen[illegible]

[illegible] acknowledged [illegible]i Jeitha and Co, [illegible]nd Commissioner, [illegible]H. Gokhle Rs. 10. [illegible]s. 10 Sheth Fakeer M. [illegible]0. Hari Kashav Gokhle[illegible]ar Rs. 5. Sheth Parsharam [illegible]vajirao K. Parulkar Rs. 5. [illegible]aran Rs. 5. One Co. Fort [illegible] Kothare Rs. 5. R. G. Nimdkar [illegible] Desai Rs. 5, S. G. Bhagat Rs. 2. [illegible]Khardas Rs. 2. Dr. V. S. Tale[illegible] Messrs. M. G. Athlye Rs. 1. [illegible]d Co. Rs. 1. J. K. Mehta [illegible]S. Phamnat Rs. 1. C. B. Vaidya [illegible] from the charity box of the [illegible] Rs. 402 10-6.

## [illegible] AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

[illegible]wing are the results of Saturday's

[illegible]ENTLEMEN'S SINGLES HANDICAP.
[illegible]C. J. Sisson beat P. Anstey 8-6, 1-6,

[illegible]ENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES HANDICAP.
[illegible]. D. England and V. Fox beat A. [illegible]ay and A. Porritt 6-3, 6-1.

# A. E. S. HIGH SCHOOL.

## ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution of the Aryan Educational Society's High School was held on Sunday under the presidentship of Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad.

The proceedings began with an introductory speech by Mr. M. R. Jayakar, and then Mr. D. P. Agharkar, the Principal of the school read the annual report for the year 1918-19, in the course of which it was stated the average number of boys on rolls last year was 930. The net income of the school during the period was Rs. 29,437-10 and the expenditude Rs. 31,908-0-10 and the school had to draw upon the interest on the reserve fund and to a small extent on the reserve fund itself. The results of the school last year at the Matriculation Examination were satisfactory. The first student of the school stood third at the University, the second 8th and the next two within the first twenty-five.

After the distribution of prizes was over the president congratulated the Aryan Education Society on the good work it had done. He learnt from the report that it was in contemplation to put the Society on a more firm basis by starting a life-membership of workers, similar to that if the Deccan Educational Society at Poona. The example of self-sacrifice that the latter had set to this Presidency and to this country was one that every patriotic citizen ought to make an effort to follow. He further said the country was on the eve of great administrative changes which he hoped would come soon and would come in liberal measure. But the future success of such schemes of administrative reform, or any hope of the future progress of the country depended upon the young men of the country. The future of the country depends upon how they trained the young minds committed to their charge. The object of education should not be merely the stuffing of young minds with knowledge useful or otherwise. To enable the young men to fulfil the real destinies of the country, to take their proper share in its advancement it was necessary for them to develop character properly and to cultivate right thinking.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chair.

## THE LATE MRS. MANORAMA RATILAL.

We regret to learn of the untimely death of Mrs. Manorama Ratilal daughter-in-law of Dr. Popat Prabhuram and sister of the Sir, Prabhashanker Pattani. The deceased lady was of a most charitable disposed, and religious disposition. Having been indisposed for some time she was taken for a change to Rajkot where she passed away at the early age of 20. Beyond several other charities which were bestowed during the last fortnight of the deceased's lifetime, a sum of Rs. 101 has been given in charity after her death for famine stricken cattle and poor at Rajkot and Kotdu, and other donation, to the famine fund under the Bhatia Volunteer corps, Bombay, and for the feeding at the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, Hindu Hospital of poor impatients. Owing to this bereavement the celebration of the 17th Jayanti of the late Vaidlaraj Prabhuram Jivanram in connection with the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, and his other charities which was to take place on the 1st of April next has been cancelled.

## TELEGRAPH CLERKS' GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As you have already opened your columns for the grievances of telegraph clerks, I shall thank you to publish the following in the valuable columns of your popular paper for the perusal of your readers.

Since I read the article in your issue of the 28th February last by a sympathiser I waited up till now patiently but to our disappointment no revised scale of pay for the clerical establishment has been announced up till now. You know when last the higher ranks, i.e., Telegraph Masters and Deputy Superintendents agitated about higher scale of pay, the Government of India got afraid of an impending strike and immediately sanctioned by wire the enhanced rate of emoluments to these men in a week's time. Since the Government of India know very well that these poor clerks cannot go on strike and manner can they paralyse the telegraph work, they are still ignoring the difficulties of these middle class men. At present famine distress is increasing all over India. All sorts of epidemics are raging in the country; and people are dying like rats for want of sufficient food and absence of sanitary conditions. Prices of all necessaries of life are on the top-most rung of the ladder, there is a famine of kerosine oil in Bombay and the poor clerks have to pay six and seven annas per bottle of oil in order to keep their houses lighted. Such are the grievances of these men. In the local Legislative Council Meeting held last week it was mentioned by H. E. the Governor of Bombay that owing to the abnormal rise in prices of all foodstuffs, etc., the Local Government has sanctioned an increased rate of pay to all Government servants in addition to the 50 per cent. war allowance with the sanction of the Government of India. The telegraph clerks are ignored inspite of their repeated memorials and reminders to the Director-General and Government of India.

Are these clerks human beings or dumb animals in the eyes of the authorities concerned? If no redress is given these clerks may be compelled to resort to "Satyagraha" as the only remedy left to them.

Finally I should like to know whether the Government of India is justified in keeping the revision of clerks particularly for these three years in abeyance?

JUSTICE.

Bombay
18th March, 1919.

## CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

At this Institute the programme during the "Shimga" opened with a lecture on the "Holi Festival" by Swami Omkar Satchidanand of the Arya Samaj on Sunday. On Mondaay morning open air sports for the boys of the mill-hands were arranged and prizes were given to the winners. The same night a Marathi drama "The Martyrdom of the Marathas" was performed. On Tuesday morning there were wrestling matches and winners got turbands for their proficiency. The same night Prof Nimbalkar gave a performance of his magic tricks. On Wednesday evening Prof. Das Ramesh gave an exhibition of feats of strength. The programme ended with a singing party on Thursday evening.

# SOLDIERS AND DEMOBILISATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with reluctance that I join your correspondents who have written in regard to Demobilisation and the Treatment of the British Soldier in India, but I should like to air my views which coincide with the opinions of many men in the Army. I have never been tempted before to-day, but when I read the paragraph "s.s. Ormonde" in your issue I realised what a pack of prevaricators those in authority are. Here we have an insight in the working of the Government Departmental mind. First they state they cannot find ships to deport soldiers to their own land where their wives and families are anxiously waiting, but here is a fifteen thousand tonner specially chartered to convey about 1,200 civilians. Do you realise, sir, that this ship could accommodate more than twice that number of soldiers? Why should these civilians be given priority? What have they done towards the real work of the war? Where have been their hardships. There have been none, for during the whole time they have carried on at their "cushy jobs" without let or hindrance—putting up salaries and "bucksheesh" (the latter seems to be an additional emolument to most posts—Government especially). These people have escaped the hardships and separations entailed on us through joining up. They have had all the comforts and privileges of home life with their wives and little ones around them. Wives have had the comfort of husbands' care and love, whilst their living has not altered one iota. They have been able to go to the hills and enjoy the luxuries of club life in stations. Yet now the war is over, they are the first to whine to go to England and the upper grades pull the wires and in response to their unfortunate plight that they cannot get away the shipping controllers go out of their way and the result is that the s.s. Ormonde is chartered and there you are, quite easy, without one ever having sacrificed an anna or comfort. God makes the bureaucrat and God made the soldier—praised be God. This furthers the question of keeping men out here for a further spell who have done heir bit, men who joined up in 1914-15 when well over thirty years of age, and who when the appeal went out did not hesitate but sacrificed everything to help and who expected to be discharged at the earliest possible moment to once more take up life, where they left it, with increased civil liabilities racked on. To keep men out here over 35 years old is one of the most cruel and dishonourable actions ever perpetrated by a Government; in fact it makes the honour of the nation stink in its own nostrils.

The Government complain that men have not come forward to re-engage. Can you blame them? What is the life of a British soldier in India, especially to one who has been used to visit fairly good homes where the standard of conversation and erudition is above the usual standard of barrack room stunts? Yet forsooth, because they are in the ranks they are treated as pariahs. Would Mrs. Hatebarmaid, wife of a I.C.S., or her daughter speak to me, a Tommy Indeed no, but to 2nd Lieut. John Jones, late bank offices boy, she is all gush and smiles yet were this same lady in England I should not be very proud to have my wife know her. But if I had my wife out here she would be ostracised from all society or the company of her equals in England just because I am in the ranks. An officer, perhaps a late Lance-Corporal under an N.C.O. whom now he affects not to know, is received with open arms, invited to dinner and the daughter of the house flung at him. The same N.C.O. might have been the other's superior in the office at home, but because he is in the ranks is passed by with contempt whilst his morals are spoken of with raised eyebrows and raised hands. The civilian stares over the head of the man who is keeping him safe (sic) in his post from the renegade Indians (?). Every one is honourable to the White colony except the man in honourable khaki. If that is not so, why do officers rush to get into "Civies" as soon after time as possible? We always feel sorry for ourselves as the Indian must despise the English in his heart when he sees the specimens of English residents out here—as a matter of fact I am mad whenever I pass some of the Englishwomen to [illegible] are the best specimens we think that these [illegible] ful women in can send out of all the wom[illegible] England—Snobs and unmentionables. We don't wish for invitations, but what we do wish is that there was a little less superciliousness about them and that they acted more as Englishwomen are supposed to act. No, it is not India itself, but the life we hate. Let the authorities promise in orders that men willing to sign up for another year or two on the condition that they would be removed to another front at once and a furlough within a few weeks of landing and see whether men would join then or no. These are but a few reflections of mine. There are others, but there is one thing; thousands of men—citizens once who will be citizens again—have had their eyes opened. They know the state of India and its needs. They know where the fault lies and how many in the Government have failed and the future holds some hard questions to be asked and answered and by that means the bureaucratic augean stables may be washed by the Hercules of the British Public Opinion awakened by the men who have been on the spot and know.—Yours, etc.,

Q.

Poona, March 14.

## CIVILIAN SOLDIERS' GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May we be given a small space in your valuable paper to voice the feelings of a few "Civilian Soldiers" who are stranded in India? By passing the "Military Service Bill", the Government are committing a gross injustice to the men now serving in India, and I think it is quite time the people in England woke up to their responsibilities. Mr. Lloyd George stated in the House of Commons that Conscription was finished; yet by passing this Bill they are introducing Conscription in its worst form—conscripting men whose obligations have expired. Can we break our contracts with impunity, like the Government is now doing? If we do strike, what action can the Military authorities take? Are our wives and children going to put up with further unnecessary hardships or are they going to petition the M.P.'s to send us home now that the war is over? Are the people in England too apathetic to move a hand to help those men who have helped them? The war is over, and so I suppose they are snuggling down into nice soft jobs and lying low and sayin' nuthin', like Brer Rabbit. The men out here are in a state of ferment and it only wants a match applying now to start a huge conflagration. Most of the Australians have gone home, and also have the Canadians, New Zealanders, and Americans, but when the men in India are mentioned, we are told that there is not sufficient shipping to accommodate us. Then we hear that Great Britain contemplates *sinking the ships* captured from Germany! Sink them by all means if it will avoid a dispute between the nations, but first use them to fetch us home. The papers are full of "Fair's Fair" and "First Out, First Home." Up to now those conditions have only been applied to *men at home* and *men near home*. When will our turn come? Are we to be completely crushed beneath the heel of Militarism, or are we to assert our rights as Englishmen? We are offered more pay and bonuses to stay in the Army—that in itself proves that something is radically wrong with the Army. Also, we are a civilian army and hold ideals above those of filthy lucre; we are not seekers after charity. Had the Government only carried out their first programme of Demobilisation and released men first who "joined up first", and so on, then we should have no complaints to make, but when we daily see men being sent home, who have only a few months' service to their credit, (and that not active service), then I am sure we have right and just grievances. We are told that when we get home we shall soon forget our grievances and hardships of the past four and and a half years. There is much that we can forgive and forget that has happened during the war, but the ingratitude of our country as shown by the introduction of the Military Service Act, whereby we are doomed to months of exile and inactivity in a foreign country, is a thing we shall never forgive. To make us spend another summer in India under vile conditions, *is the last straw.*—Yours, etc.,

A FEW MORE "CIVILIAN SOLDIERS."

Poona, March 21.

[We regret we cannot find space for the large number of letters which are reaching us from British soldiers on this subject. We can publish only a selection and the above has been chosen because it represents the views of a number.—Editor.]

## OFFICERS AND DRINK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you can find space in your paper for this letter as it is a matter which cannot be made too public.

At this moment there are a large number of officers from Mesopotamia unavoidably detained in Bombay—officers of all ranks and all ages.

The matter to which I would call attention is the amount of alcohol consumed by these young officers—many of them only boys.

It is only natural that all should want to have a "list" and they richly deserve it after the trials of a long campaign, but surely this can be accomplished without the aid of so much drink which must inevitably undermine the constitution and which tends to dull the brain.

The control of alcohol is surely not necessary to lessen the consumption and I would beg any young man who may read this letter to ask himself—"Is it necessary?" and "Can I not have a good time and yet drink in moderation?"—Youre, etc.

BRITISH OFFICER IN MESPOT.

## SOLDIER CLERKS AND INDIANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please publish these few lines in your columns, in repudiation of the charge of ill-treatment of Indian clerks, made against soldier clerks by "Indignant Sufferer" in his letter re. Temporary clerks in F.C.M.A's Office, which was published in your issue of 19th instant?

I am an Indian and have been working for the last eight months in one of Military Accountant Offices with and under soldier clerks and during all this period have never experienced any indignity or insult from any of them. In justice to them, I must say that their usual courteous and gentlemanly ways in dealing with Indian clerks more often than not compel respect if not admiration. I am not the only one that is sharing this opinion. There are many others now working in the Military Accounts who agree with what I write. Of course there are exceptions but is it just to stigmatise the soldier clerks *en masse* for the faults of a few?

"Indignant Sufferer" describes soldier clerks "as men drawn from all classes of society in England and the Colonies—gardeners, railway porters, postmen, tailors apprentices and not unusually mill-hands rule over Indian graduates." Is "Indignant Sufferer" quite positive of the veracity of this assertion which is—to say the least of it—rudeness itself? Ninety-nine per cent. of the soldeir clerks in the Military Accounts offices belong to the Territorial Force which is chiefly composed of such men as clerks, commercial travellers, etc., etc., and, admitting that "Indignant Sufferer's" assertion is correct, common courtesy should have restrained him from making reference to their social status in England, while dealing with grievances in a Public Office in India.

Evidently "Indignant Sufferer's" sufferings have driven him into hysterics, else, he would not have allowed his pen to "run riot" and cast a slur upon those that do not deserve it and who are only too eagerly waiting to wipe, once for all, Indian dust off their feet and bequeath F.C.M.A's Offices and all that is contained therein to Indian graduates and their satellite "Indignant Sufferer."—Yours, etc.,

"FACTS CUM LOGIC."

# GWALIOR RACES.

## 1ST SPRING MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

GWALIOR, March 22.

A large and distinguished gathering was noticeable to-day for the opening of the Gwalior Spring Meeting. The day was not very eventful. Out of the seven races on the card, four were won by the favourites. The following are the results:—

THE NOVICE ARAB PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winners Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Mr. A. M. Shaffy's MARKHOR, 8-0, Japheth 1
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPPERARY, 8-0, Collis ..... 2
Messrs. Abdula Mana and M. Nusserwanji's LIFE GUARD, 8-0, Purcosingh ..... 3

Also ran:—Mauritius 8-5, Spunk 8-5, Noel 8-5, Brindisi 8-5, Lahamood 7-7, Little Warrier 7-7, Munsi 7-7, Hurriane 7-7, Proud Boy 7-7.

The race:—Won by a neck, 3½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 8½ secs.

Betting:—3 to 1 Markhor, 5 to 1 Tipperary, 4 to 1 Life Guard, longer odds the rest.

THE MOTIMAHAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

H. H. Maharaja of Scindia's BLACK STONE, 8-3, Barnett ..... 1
Mr. A. Hoyt's DISCARDED, 8-7, Trahan ..... 2
H. H. Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE, 10-7, Ruiz ..... 3

Also ran:—Maiden Palm 9-2, R. G. 8-3, Tipster 7-12, Bahadur 7-7, Munderah's Pride 7-4.

The race:—Won by a head, a head between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

Betting:—6 to 4 Discarded, 4 to 1 Black Stone, 5 to 1 Red Duke, longer odds the rest.

THE W. I. T. C. PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5-0; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100.

Messrs. Arnold and Dara Cawasjee's JUSTICE 8-10, Trenoweth ..... 1
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's CHESTER, 8-12, Japheth ..... 2
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's FAREED, 8-10, Ruiz ... 3

Also ran:—Walter 9-0, Ritchie 8-9, Marauder 8-9, Summerton 8-2, Minion 8-2, Rockfeller 7-11, Baltic 7-11, Rajputana 7-11.

The race:—Won by 1½ lengths, three-quarter length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 8 secs.

Betting:—3 to 1 Chester and Justice, 4 to 1 Walter, 5 to 1 Minion, longer odds the rest.

THE YUVARAJ CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Cup value Rs. 500 and Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300.

Mr. J. H. Crawford's TROSTAN, 7-10, Japheth ..... 1
Mr. E. A. Gubbay's LITTLE TROUT, 9-12, Trenoweth ..... 2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's PREMIERE, 9-7, ..... 3

Also ran:—Lemon 6-12, Billy Bawn 8-6, Dollet 7-12, Serbia 7-8, Gipsy's Advice 7-6, Taffy's Darling 7-2.

The race:—Won by a neck, half length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 15 3/5 secs.

Betting:—2 to 1 Versus, 4 to 1 Lemon and Premiere, 5 to 1 Billy Bawn, 6 to 1 Dollet, longer odds the rest.

THE CHANDPATTA CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Cup value Rs. 850 and Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's FURY, 9-12, Ruiz ..... 1
Mr. Gartlick's RAINBOW, 7-8, Northmore .. 2
Mr. J. N. DeSouza's INVESTOR, 8-11, Collis 3

Also ran:—Union Jack 9-12, Silver Streak 9-8, Red Prince 9-1, Oxford 9-1, Balloon 8-13, California 8-12, Hatham 8-1, Garland 8-1, Salcotte 7-13, Chester 7-6, Maroonigram 7-0.

The race:—Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 23 1/5 secs.

Betting:—8 to 1 Fury, 4 to 1 Union Jack, 4 to 1 Silver Streak sixes and tens the rest.

THE SPRING HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Mr. E. A. Gubbay's FLOTELLE, 8-10, Trenoweth ..... 1
Mr. L. Ahmed's LE SOLEIL, 8-7, Merris ... 2
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's DOWNBY BOY, 7-7, Northmore ..... 3

Also ran:—Vice Chamberlain 10-3, Athlete 9-12, Final Proof 9-5, Dress 8-0, Gipsy's Advice 8-13, Symptoms 8-4, Golden Stream 8-13, Mousque 7-10, Sunglare 7-5, Negligee 7-2, Model Knight 7-0, Kiltie 6-10.

The race:—Won by 1½ lengths, head between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 43 1/5 secs.

Betting:—2 to 1 Symptoms, 4 to 1 Vice Chamberlain, 5 to 1 Golden Stream, 6 to 1 Downey Boy, longer odds the rest

THE W. I. T. C. PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Major R. C. Padefield's GREY BEAUTY, 7-7, Majeed ..... 1
Mr. Mowlad Hajee Ali's FINANCIER, 6-9, White ..... 2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's POWDER PUFF, 8-11, Ruiz ..... 3

Also ran:—Battleaxe 9-7, Mount Pleasant 9-2, Diamond King 9-1, Marmora 8-8, Otherwise 7-11, Final Shot 7-8, Rainbow 7-7, Mubrook 6-5.

The race:—Won by 2½ lengths, 2 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 7½ secs.

Betting:—3 to 1 Powder Puff, Financier and Mount Pleasant, 15 to 1 Grey Beauty, different odds the rest

## SECOND DAY.

### HORSES LEFT-IN.

GWALIOR, March 21.

The following are the acceptances for Monday, the second day of the Gwalior Spring Meeting:—

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Markha 8-7, Mauritius 8-2, Tipperary 7-11, Life Guard 7-11, Hurricane 7-4, and Pround Boy 7-4.

THE LASHKAR CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Discarded 9-7, Maiden Palm 9-3, Black Stone 8-12, Amphitry 8-12, R. G. 8-3, Indian Apple 8-0, Tipster 7-12, Bahadur 7-7, and Munderaho Pride 7-5.

THE SAHARA PLATE.—Division II. Distance 6 furlongs.

Justice 9-5, Chester 9-1, Walter 8-12, Fareed 8-10, Marauder 8-5, My Royal 8-1, Ritchie 8-1, Mission 8-1, Summerton 7-8, Rockfeller 7-8, Rajpalane 7-7, and Baltic 7-2.

THE GWALIOR CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Hunyadi 9-8, Claim A 9-8, Frisette 9-1, Athlete 9-0, Lemon 8-12, Flotelle 8-7, Santicola 8-4, Dress 8-0, Gipsy's Advice 8-0, Tarquin 7-11, Le Soleil 7-11, Symptoms 7-8, and Jannock 7-7.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Silver Stream 9-5, Investor 9-0, Angler 8-8, Garland 8-6, All Joy 8-2, Rainbow 8-0, Hatham 8-0, Ajmer 8-0, Harmsen 7-7, Torredo (late Port Arthur) 7-3, and Maroonigram 6-10.

THE ALIJAH PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Billy Bawn 9-13, Trostan 9-13, Dollet 9-9, Dilston 8-13, Red Duke 8-6, Taffy's Darling 7-12, Little Eve 7-10, Sunglare 7-6, Quartzite 7-4, and Arrow 6-12.

THE SAHARA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Battleaxe 9-7, Powder Puff 9-0, Mount Pleasant 9-0, Madmore 8-8, Grey Beauty 8-4, Financier 8-0, Rainbow 7-7, Mubrook 7-8, and Final Shot 7-5.

# BARRACKPORE RACES.

## 2ND SPRING MEETING.

BARRACKPORE March 22.

(From our Sunday Edition.)
(From our Correspondent.)

There were in all six races on the card, in only two of which the favourites materialised. The attendance was very big, but the heat was overpowering. The details are given below:—

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Conningham's SUFFONA, 8-0, Young — 1
Mr. Skene's MARCHIONESS, 10-6, Fenton 2
Mr. McNab's MANDIR, 7-0, Jugan ..... 3

Also ran:—Happy Boy 8-10, Post Entry 10-0, Vellard 9-7, Yellow Girl 9-5, Parkness 8-9, Ladas 9-0.

Betting:—2 to 1 Marchioness, free Post Entry, Vellard and Yellow Girl, longer prices the others.

Totalisators paid:—Win Rs. 128. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 15 and Rs. 135.

The race was of indifferent start. Suffona assumed command and never being headed, won easily by 4 lengths, 3 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 25 1/5 secs.

THE ZIG ZAG PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Bartleet's COUNTESS CASTLE, 8-12, Lynch. ..... 1
Mr. Fleming's ZELIA, 7-11, Walker ..... 2
Mr. Dowson's THE PRODIGAL, 8-3, White 3

Also ran:—Aur 7-8, Luna 8-13, The Witch 7-11.

Betting:—5 to 4 Zelia, twos Countess Castle, and The Prodigal, fifteens the others.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 17 and Rs. 15.

The race:—Bad start. Countess Castle slipped the field by about ten lengths and cantering on was hard, held by 5 lengths, 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 17 1/5 secs.

THE CLIVE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Dowson's PIER, 9-0, Fenton ..... 1
Mr. Ghosal's SLIPPERY ANN, 8-13, Keem 2
Dr. Taylor's LITTLE SIM, 8-5, Young ..... 3

Also ran:—Bobby 1-3, Jennie Lee 8-13, Balsam 8-11, Quality 8-10, Kitten 8-8.

Betting:—3 to 1 Pier, fives Little Sim, sixes Balsam, sevens Slippery Ann, eights Bobby, longer prices the rest.

Totalizatoes paid:—Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 16 and Rs. 14.

The race:—Bobby was the first to break the line followed by Slippery Ann and Pier who went to run after negotiating the bend and going on won by 2 lengths, 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 34 secs.

THE ZIG ZAW PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Dowson's ALANNAH, 9-11, Fenton ..... 1
Mr. Bartleet's LITTLE BRIDGE, 9-4, Lynch 2
Mr. Bartleet's MARCADO, 9-6, Gray ..... 3

Also ran:—Andoversford 9-7, Feathered Life 9-2, Sabinard 9-0, Shwe Dine 9-0.

Betting:—3 to 2 Andoversford, 5 to 2 Little Bridge, threes Feathered Life, fours Sabinard, fives Alannah, longer prices the rest.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 292. Places Rs. 67 and Rs. 25.

The race:—Feathered Life dwelt at the start. Lillie Bridge was the quickest away and seemed to have the race at her mercy, when Alannah finishing strong beat her on the post by a neck, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 17 2/5 secs.

THE ALIFORE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Bartleet's SUNGREBE, 9-10, Lynch ... 1
Mr. Dutt's PAGANINI, 8-9, McCall ..... 2
Zemindar of Nazarganj and Mr. Gilford's MISS DRAKE, 9-2, Walker ..... 3

Also ran:—St. Andrews 9-2, My Ivy 9-0, Watch Tower 7-11, Chingri 7-7.

Betting:—Twos Sungrebe, threes Miss Drake and Watch Tower, fours Paganini, longer prices the rest.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 27, and Rs. 34.

The race:—Sungrebe led from the start to the finish, winning ultimately 8½ length, ½ length between second and third.

Time:—3 mins. 13 1/5 secs.

THE SEALDAH PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Bartleet's DON'T WORRY, 11-0, Owner 1
Mr. Brierley's WELSH APPLE, 9-9, Mr. Hampson ..... 2
Mr. Gilford's PISTOL ROD, 9-10, Mr. Bell 3

Also ran:—Jidette 10-0, A. 11-0, Boy 10-0, Slave Girl 10-4, Discard 9-13.

Betting:—5 to 4 Don't Worry, twos Jidette, fours Welsh Apple, fives Pistol Rod, twenties the others.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 17 and Rs. 25.

The race:—Don't Worry slipped the field and won easily by 1½ lengths, 3/4 length, between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 6 secs.


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*Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.*

*The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.*

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

"V. B.", "A STUDENT", "N. S. G.", A. R. DANGRIKAR, BURJORJI FRAMJI BAMDA.—We regret we have not space for your letters.
"SIMPLICCIMUS".—Please read the rules for correspondents.

*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Monday, 24th March, 1919.*

## A LAST APPEAL.

On Friday the Viceroy in closing the session of the Imperial Council replied to the appeal which had been made to him to withhold his assent to the Rowlatt Bill which became an Act of the Legislative on the previous Tuesday. The public have received the answer of his Excellency with a deep sense of disappointment and dismay. The events of the past few weeks have demonstrated with merciless force how far India is from the ideal of self-determination which the war was waged, with the aid of Indian blood and Indian treasure, to achieve; how powerless are the people of this country to resist measures which Government is bent upon thrusting upon them, in the face of such an outburst of popular opposition and resentment as the Rowlatt Bills have provoked. It is under these circumstances, with a population smarting under a brutal disregard and defiance of popular opinion in a matter of the most vital importance, that Lord Chelmsford appeals to the non-official members of his Council and through them to the country at large, "to obliterate from their minds all thoughts of the recent disagreements on domestic business" and lose themselves in the "glamour and inspiration" of the glorious part India played in the war and the "new dispensation," on the threshold of which she now stands. India, indeed, "rose to the height of her opportunity." We wish we could say the same of Lord Chelmsford and his Government. We have never suspected his Excellency of the possession of a sense of humour and we prefer to think that he is not a cynic; otherwise we might have supposed, with reason, that it was a cynical sense of humour which led him to invite Indians to exalt their minds in the glamour of a prospect that has faded into the blackest darkness and the inspiration of a new dispensation which has already materialised in colours so different to the glowing picture that was painted when the need for their aid was urgent. Let Lord Chelmsford and his Government entertain no delusions. The responsibility is theirs for what has been done and for what will come out of it. Roses cannot grow from thistles and the gruesome episode of the passing of the Rowlatt Bill cannot be closed with a quotation about the renewal of love between faithful friends who have fallen out. There must first be the undoing of the wrong which has been done, in order that confidence in the fidelity may be restored and the renewal of friendship justified. Until that is done the protestation of friendship is hollow. Nor can the clouds of this oppression of the Black Bills be cleared by the mild sunshine of half-hearted reforms. Indians have been made to feel that they are not to be of the free peoples of the world. They may not say aye or nay to the questions, the right to determine which is the first essential of freedom, and the Government has taken to itself and exercised the right to deprive an Indian subject of his liberty without trial and to assail and restrict his freedom by an arbitrary executive fiat. Pretensions of friendship and appeals for co-operation come grotesquely from the mouth of the assailant who is standing over the freshly stricken body of Justice.

No defence of a measure which so grossly mutilates and nullifies the natural rights of the subject could be convincing; Lord Chelmsford's last attempt to justify it is not even plausible. His Excellency tells us once again that he has come to the very clear conclusion that special measures are essential "not only to the maintenance of His Majesty's Government in this country but to the safety of the lives and property of its citizens." That may be. But if we assume that the conclusion is justified, we must say deliberately that if such measures as the Rowlatt Bills were really essential for the maintenance of the government of any country and the protection of its citizens, such government would have forfeited its right to be maintained or its claim to protect the citizens. But we cannot be brought to think that such a need has arisen in India that Government can only be maintained on a basis of pure force and the exercise of undiluted autocratic power. Nor, apart from all this, is Lord Chelmsford's plea that the Act is only for three years and that its mere existence on the Statute Book will be sufficient to extirpate or deter revolutionary and anarchical crime, so that in three years the need for it will be gone, based on reason or experience. Such wide, and, in some respects, wider, powers have been in the hands of the Executive under the Defence of India Act for four years, but after that time the Government have come forward with the plea that the menace of revolutionary and anarchical crime is so grave that the whole country, in the face of unanimous and passionate protests, must be affronted and terrified by a fresh enactment, which has not the excuse of war to justify it. How can we delude ourselves, then, with hopes that the mere existence of such measures will have removed the need for them.—in the view of Government.—after three years? On the contrary, the merest tyro in the study of historical experience, knows that the mere existence of such measures must tend to increase, extend and intensify the discontent, resentment and unrest which produce the perpetrator of political crimes. And that is not the only evil. Apart from the injustice which they do, the cruelties that are perpetrated under their protection, they stand as a perpetual barrier of horror and distrust between the Government and the people, making all hope or possibility of co-operation and mutual effort towards healthy progress impossible. For every suspect that is condemned or whose liberty is destroyed by the Black Bill, a hundred suspects will be bred by the sympathy which the punishment of a man, who has been denied the right of free and full trial, will create. The only cure for revolutionary and anarchical crime lies in expanding the bounds of freedom not in their contraction, even if the intention be to operate against only "the smallest fraction of the population." Repression is no cure; it is the expedient of autocracy.

We deeply regret, in view of the acute difference that exists in regard to this legislation between the Government and the people, that Lord Chelmsford should have slammed the door on the easiest way out of a crisis that is the most serious that has faced the country within a generation. We can hardly believe that his Excellency yet realises the intensity of the feeling which this legislation has provoked in every class and community and the extent to which it has shaken public confidence in the intentions of the Government. His Excellency seems to feel that because he said at the opening of the session that these measures were essential for the maintenance of the Government and the protection of the citizens, he has no alternative now but to give his assent to the Bill. But we cannot believe that Lord Chelmsford is insensible to the strength of popular feeling in this matter and the consequences of ignoring or defying it. His words show, indeed, that he is not. We would appeal to him, therefore, to consider once again whether the Government have been wise in the uncompromising attitude they have maintained throughout the discussion of the Bill in Council; whether they were right to resist every overture that was made to them, every avenue of escape from the breach between Government and people that was threatened. Would they, from their own point of view have suffered so much, or at all, by accepting either Mr. Patel's or Mr. Banerjea's proposal for postponement? That would not, as a matter of fact, have compromised Lord Chelmsford in his publicly declared belief that the measures are essential, for there is yet much time before the Defence of India Act expires. So that even now Lord Chelmsford has it in his power to relieve the country of the burden of apprehension that oppresses it by, at least withholding his assent for the period suggested. But if he feels he cannot conscientiously do that, there is a third course open to him which, it seems to us, is the one clearly indicated in such grave circumstances. The Governor-General may "reserve" an Act which has passed the Legislature "for the signification of his Majesty's pleasure" and, in that case, such Act has no validity, until his Majesty has signified his assent through the Secretary of State in Council. In a case like this, where the difference of opinion between the Government and the people is so acute and fraught with such grave consequences, it seems to us that the Viceroy should not take the responsibility of the decision but should reserve the Act for his Majesty's pleasure, and leave the responsibility to the Secretary of State of deciding an issue in which the Viceroy is himself a prejudiced party. The gravity of the constitutional issue involved alone requires that this Act should be reserved for the signification of his Majesty's pleasure and we would strongly urge that this course, which is provided for by statute, should be adopted by the Viceroy in the face of a crisis of so grave a kind.

## "INDIA'S WAR FINANCE"

The contributions of India in men, money and material towards victory have been a theme of pride in India, and the strenuous cavillers of the Government of India are coming to realise the great stress it had to endure during the period of war. In closing his speech on Friday, Lord Chelmsford rightly observed: "India to-day can proudly claim her full part and lot in the Empire's triumph." To the ordinary student, the various financial transactions of the period have been a matter of perplexity and wonder. The best starting point for knowledge of the subject, is a careful study of the financial statements from 1915 to 1920, but they do not suffice for a fair grasp of the ways and means by which India was able to meet the necessities of the period. We are therefore glad to welcome the small book on "India's War Finance and Post-War Problems" by Professor V. G. Kale of Poona. The works of Professor Kale have been rightly esteemed by students on account of their lucidity and trustworthiness, and the present brochure is valuable because in addition to the usual qualities of his writing, the author displays a happy terseness of narrative which makes it remarkably attractive. As its title indicates, the book deals with the course of Indian finance during the period of war and then discusses the needs of the future. In its bare outline, the writer discusses the course of India finance in three well-marked stages. The first was the period of the shock when there was a serious run on savings bank deposits and a panicky demand for the encashment of currency notes and sterling remittances to London, during which a temporary debt of 14 million had to be incurred. The second stage marked the restoration of public confidence, the conservation of Indian resources, avoidance of fresh taxation and retrenchment on the side of domestic expenditure in order to keep away from the London market. The third stage was reached with the budget of 1916-17 when new taxation was imposed with the revising of the import tariff except as regards piece-goods, export duties on tea and jute, the enhancement of salt tax, and the improvement of the income-tax. The direct monetary contributions of India are important, but the part played by the country in the supply of materials, equipment of forces and the production of food is not less impressive. "The British Government was helping the Allies and the Colonies by lending them amounts disbursed for them by England, whereas India lent to England the amounts she was disbursing for the British Government in this country. India thus played, with respect to the United Kingdom, the same role in this connection as the United Kingdom played with respect to the Allies and the Colonies." While the burden of expenditure was increasingly heavy and rose from 83 millions in 1913-14 to 108 millions in 1918-1919, excluding the special financial liability undertaken last September, Professor Kale rightly complains that scant attention was given to the programmes of national and social amelioration which called for encouragement. As regards Sir William Meyer's administration, it is said: "His view as to the contribution this country could make to the prosecution of the war in money was correct at the start, but underwent a decided change in course of time till he proposed that India should and could commit herself to an expenditure of 45 millions for the new armies raised and to be raised in the country". Whatever may be said of the contribution of 100 millions, it was known to be heavy enough for India and given in the belief that it stood for the "total, ultimate" special contribution of India "Like the average Anglo-Indian official Sir William could not have a vision of an India of the near future which badly needed all the funds that could be spared for measures of social and economic reform and all the enthusiasm which could be put into the work".

In the second half of the book Professor Kale deals with the financial requirements of the immediate future. He is a well-known advocate of fiscal autonomy, keen on asking for the right thing and sceptical of proposing sorry substitutes. Just as some special items of expenditure will disappear with the advent of peace, certain sources of income special to war items will also vanish. The costliness of our administration has to be examined and drastic reduction made in the Civil expenditure—a demand which is likely to be flouted by the bureaucracy. There is also the right contention that expenditure in works of social and economic benefits must be courageously incurred and should not wait on the revenue as realised now. Professor Kale points out that land tax will not be capable of any substantial increase, and wants a definite policy regarding the management of state-railways, the fixing of our exchange, the size and location of our reserve funds and the institution of a Central Bank. The whole of this part is an exposition of financial proposals and ends with a warning for an alert policy of retrenchment and reform.

## Notes of the Day.

**Arms Act.**

In his opening speech in the Imperial Legislative Council just over, the Viceroy referred to the proposals of the Arms Act Committee and the conclusions of the Government of India and said:—

"I do not suppose that they will give satisfaction to all; but the subject bristles with difficulties, and I hope it will be generally recognised, when the changes we have decided to introduce are placed before the public, that a serious attempt has been made to grapple with a very knotty problem."

The decision of the Government of India has just been published and the changes suggested in the administration of the Arms Act are, so far as they go, welcome. The exemption of Europeans and Eurasians from restrictions was based on racial grounds, and in the changes now under contemplation, there is a departure from that humiliating principle of preference. The Government of India after outlining suggestions, however, leaves the administration of the Act or, as it is likely to be, of the amended Act, to the discretion of Local Governments and the licensing officers, and therefore the results of the new rules are not to be seen from the terms of the present communique, but from the actual practice of the issue of licences according to the reform. A nominal uniformity of treatment may be worse than open discrimination, but according to the conclusions of Government, considerations of racial distinction are not to be recognised in future. In the restricted schedule of exempted persons, "all distinction of a racial character will be abolished," while registered grants to applicants will be given, "ordinarily" without inquiry provided they satisfy the qualifications mentioned. Here also there will be, we are told, no race discrimination.

**It Depends On Practice.**

While these rules make for a better and more equitable administration of the Arms Act, the exemption of Burma, the Punjab and the North-west Frontier Province is ill-conceived and, as it stands, must be strongly deprecated. The issue of licenses may be, conceivably, regulated by strict injunctions to the licensing officer, but to select these provinces for invidious treatment and for the maintenance of old conditions, is wrong and offensive. We may presume that "strong" men like Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Sir Reginald Craddock are opposed to any change whatsoever, but even with the Government's bogey of these provinces being near the frontier, the issue of licences should proceed on a more liberal basis. Mistrust and the idea of keeping people disarmed are believed to be at the root of past evils, and in endeavouring to improve its policy, the Government should have taken a more sanguine view of the results of the change. We have not before us the schedule of "exempted persons" to see on what basis it is that it has really been framed, and we do not know if the local governments will go far in reversing, in practice, the rules of discrimination which now operate. Any way, the formal repudiation of racial distinction is welcome.

**The Charge of the Old Bore!**

The Katarpur trial is still going on, but Lord Sydenham seems to have discoursed on the "political significance" of the riots in the House of Lords and got a snub from Lord Sinha for his impertinence. Lord Sydenham talked of the riots and their moral in relation to Home Rule in India, imagining apparently that any lie about India would pass muster in the society in which his lordship now finds himself. Lord Sinha pointed out that the cure for friction among classes in India lay in education and enlightenment, and expressed surprise at Lord Sydenham's attempt to show that the "political concessions" indicated in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report had some connection with the riots! Scribes of the Indo-British Association have been responsible for a colossal output of malevolent nonsense about riots in India but this suggestion exceeds them all in the audacity of its untruth. It is well that Lord Sydenham gave an opportunity to Lord Sinha to expose the sort of lie upon which the opponents of Indian reform trade in Britain. A few more questions of the kind will be welcome, and as Lord Sydenham rests his claim to distinction on being a bore and a mountebank, his lordship may unconsciously oblige the friends of India by bombarding the Under-Secretary of State with some more of his preposterous inventions.

**Cost of New Rowlatt Fetters.**

Rs 81,000, excluding the voyage expenses of the President of the Rowlatt Committee, from London to Bombay, is the sum that India has paid for forging the new fetters that have been placed on her in the shape of the Black Bill. India has profusely paid in the past for such commissions and she will have to pay for such fruitless commissions in future. And for what! It is the irony of her dependent position that while India pays, the power of the executive is increased. One thing more has to be noted. The Government said precise information is not available as to the expenditure under the head of the voyage expenses of the President of the committee. That is very mysterious, especially in view of the fact that more than six months have elapsed since the worthy judge sailed from India.

**A Little Bit of Truth.**

The "Japan Chronicle" in a recent issue while discussing the subject of "Germa[n] colonies" utters a wholesome truth about [the] Peace Conference and the Great Powers [tak]ing part in it. It says:—

"On the whole, the Peace C[onfe]rence cannot be congratulated on it[s] far. It seems to be very m[uch] peace conferences, with a[ll] intent upon gaining ever[y] can, and with a shadow [of] ments, hanging over [the] ginning of a new era [of] tions. The distribut[ion] spoils of war will b[e] hemeis also, for ju[st] under the military [oc]cupation will be a burden [to] ternationalised, t[he] repair the ravages [of] *will perpetuate ou[r]* The sooner the G[reat] Conference under[takes] the whole world.

## WOMEN AND C[HILD] INDIAN FACTO[RIES]

### QUESTION OF HOURS OF W[ORK]

(REUTER'S TE[LEGRAM])
LONDON, M[ARCH]
Recd. 12-50 p.m.,

Replying to Mr. Haslam in the Commons, Mr. Fisher replied [that] Montagu was not aware that the hours of work of women and chi[ldren] in textile factories in India was the subject of complaint or agitation among the work[ers]. He had received no representations from India on the matter and he did not consider the present time opportune to invite the Government of India to undertake fresh factory legislation.

# INDIA AND REFORMS

## BIKANIR'S WARNING.

## SYDENHAM ACTIVITIES DENOUNCED.

## SPEECHES AT DINNER TO LORD SINHA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., March 23.

Last night Lord Sinha was entertained to a dinner at the Savoy Hotel. The Maharaja of Bikanir presided. Mr. Montagu, the Aga Khan, Lord Carmichael, the Ministers, Messrs Fisher and Barnes, Lord Hardinge, Lord Donoughmore, Lord Islington, Lord Willingdon, Lord Brassey, Lord Lamington, the Maharajah of Mayurbhanj, Sir Arthur Lawley, Sir W. R. Lawrence, Sir Dunlop Smith, Sir Abbas Alibaig, Sir Charles Bayley, Sir Murray Hammick, Sir J. D. Rees, Sir William Duke, Sir M. Bhownaggree, Colonels Thakur Sadul Singh, L. S. Amery, Yate, Messrs. B. N. Basu, T. Lall, P. C. Lyon, Charles Roberts, S. K. Sinha, T. J. Bennett, W. R. Gourlay and W. D. Sheppard, were among those present.

### MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR.

The Maharaja of Bikanir, proposing the health of Lord Sinha, said he had the greatest pleasure in associating himself wholeheartedly with Lord Sinha's other friends, whose name was legion, in offering the warmest congratulations upon the honour which the King-Emperor had been graciously pleased to bestow upon him. Another object of this function was to enable Indians to express their grateful appreciation of the true statesmanship and rare stroke of imagination which had promoted the Secretary of State to suggest and the Premier to accept Lord Sinha's appointment, which India welcomed as clearly emphasising the determination of His Majesty's Government to carry out without unnecessary delay a substantial measure of constitutional reform.

The Maharaja of Bikanir paid a tribute to Lord Sinha's modesty and profound patriotism, combined with the utmost loyalty to the British Crown and his grateful appreciation of all that India's connection with Britain meant for India, also his high sense of public duty, his political insight and strength of character. He had never attempted to court cheap popularity by playing to the gallery. He had always unhesitatingly spoken and acted according to the dictates of his conscience in support of what appeared to him best for India and the British Empire. Law, order and good government had been as dear to Lord Sinha as the continued political advancement of his countrymen. These characteristics had distinguished Lord Sinha throughout his career. His sterling worth had won for him both east and west of Suez the respect of English men and Indians alike.

His country was justly proud of this great Indian, who had led the way in so many spheres with such conspicuous merit and success. If there was one Indian whose appointment as Under-Secretary was certain to evoke widespread approbation, it was Lord Sinha. The cordial reception, which with the innate sense of justice and fairplay characterising the British people, had been extended to Lord Sinha's appointment virtually unanimously by the responsible press and informed public opinion in England had been noted with lively gratification in India, but there had been a few insinuations and misrepresentations by those, who, posing as experts on India, had been assiduously carrying on an anti-reform and anti-Indian campaign.

### Anglo-Indian Hue and Cry.

After reviewing the history of the Reform Scheme and emphasising that the Princes and people of India widely shared the view that the declaration of August 20th 1917, and Mr. Montagu's visit to India had been productive of immense good, the Maharaja of Bikanir proceeded to say that they knew some of their old Anglo-Indian friends too well to expect them really to sympathise with such a declaration. The activities of the Indo-British Association singularly disguised its avowed aim namely, promoting the unity and advancement of Indian peoples. The Association's real hostility to the policy of His Majesty's Government was revealed in almost every phrase of its activity. Its propaganda was intended to alarm the ordinary man regarding the condition in India and belittle in every way possible the educated classes in India and, indeed, everyone who had the temerity to disagree with its views appeal to the personal and class interests, fears of the working man, but more frequently of firms participating in Indian

ing to the Association's plea for subsidies as an insurance for British in- India, the Maharaja of Bikanir is believed in industrial as well as ulture for India, but they had yet that India existed for exploita- particular commercial interests. of the extremists in England was shrill cries of alarm about India unfeasibly conscious that it was a bad case. The Association freesorted to personal abuse.

Indians, including Lord Sinha, had been discriminately branded as agitators and was represented as seething with The policies of Lord Morley, Lord Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Montagu into, Lord Hardinge and Lord Chelmsbeen criticised most unjustly. The had even declared that Mr. Mon rd Chelmsford were out to weaken British authority in India and were counting grave political disaster. They had deliberately suppressed the fact that Indian leaders fully recognised and had repeatedly stated that their ideal of self-government could only be realised by India remaining an integral part of the British Empire.

### Indo-Britishers' Mendacity.

The mendacity and unfairness of the Association's campaign was nowhere more conspicuous than in the eagerness with which it had made capital out of the Rowlatt report. He emphasised that the outrages dealt with in the Rowlatt report were lamentable and serious, but were related to the nefarious activities of an infinitely small number out of a loyal Indian population of 315 millions. It was even stated that the Indian Army would resent Lord Sinha's peerage. He had some acquaintance with the Indian Army, he had fought with it in Asia, Africa and Europe, (loud cheers) and he unhesitatingly contradicted this absurd allegation. He mentioned that when Lord Sinha and he had visited the Indian Troops' Club in Paris recently, Lord Sinha had been lustily cheered.

The Indian princes and people indignantly resented the abuse to which Lord Hardinge, Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford had been subjected. The Maharaja of Bikanir paid a tribute to the inestimable value of Lord Hardinge's services during his viceroyalty. Indians trusted Mr. Montagu and gratefully approved his courage, devotion and statesmanship. He assured Mr. Montagu of the high regard and friendship of the princes in India. The names of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford would descend to posterity as two great Englishmen who had helped to build up a stronger Imperial fabric.

### A Gross Misrepresentation.

The Maharaja of Bikanir in a most authoritative and emphatic manner denied the gross misrepresentation that the princes in India were hostile to Lord Sinha's appointment and to the reforms. The Indian princes belonged to no political parties; their only concern was to see such measures adopted as would further popularise, strengthen and preserve the ties binding England and India together. Was it conceivable, therefore, that the princes would sympathise with, much less advocate, any measure of a revolutionary nature or prejudicial to the stability of the King-Emperor's rule in India? The Maharaja of Bikanir quoted several speeches of the princes to show that the princes favoured the reforms, including the princes' speech at the Delhi conference in November 1917 and the speech of Maharaja Scindia at the conference in January. He emphasised that the draft of the former speech was adopted after careful scrutiny at a general meeting of the princes.

In conclusion, the Maharaja of Bikani said they were now face to face with one of the most critical periods in the political regeneration of India under the aegis of the British Crown. The decisions regarding the reforms must irrevocably affect for good or ill India's future political progress.

### A Solemn Warning.

Speaking under a strong sense of duty to the King-Emperor and the Empire, he wished to sound a solemn warning that if the counsels of the opponents of reform were followed, feelings of bitter disappointment and grievous wrong would be dominant throughout India. Nobody could gauge the full force of that dissatisfaction, but obviously in comparison with it the recent unrest would seem small. But, if the British Government would only seize the occasion to shape the reforms on bold and generous lines at the earliest possible opportunity, they would confirm the solidarity of the Empire by strengthening the most enduring ties between England and India, those of mutual trust and helpfulness. (Cheers).

### LORD SINHA.

Lord Sinha, responding, said his appointment was a striking illustration of the principle which Britain had adopted in Government as applied to India. India had been given a recognised and honoured place in the central councils of the Empire. Her princes and peoples had been treated as equal custodians of our great heritage and Indian aspirations were measured today not in terms of their great country, but in terms of a greater fatherland of which India was an integral part. He did not doubt that they were there that night not so much to honour him, as to let all concerned know that Great Britain held fast to that great principle of freedom and equality, in the vindication of which she had staked her very existence.

He had received a shower of congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the world where there were Indians and this universal acclamation from India was because such a vindication had largely dispelled the doubts and misgivings which were everywhere arising in India owing to indiscriminate and ill-informed attacks on educated Indians even by gentlemen who held high office in India. Lord Sinha solemnly protested against the idea that educated Indians were unfriendly to British rule. If by British rule was meant autocracy and domination under the name of efficiency, they opposed it; they would be unworthy of their education if they did not.

Lord Sinha admitted that there had been occasional aberrations on the part of a very small number, but he affirmed that when not due to enemy intrigues these were almost solely due to doubts and misgivings, often unreasonable and unfounded. He asserted that educated Indians without exception ardently desired to remain within the British Empire with the status of equal British citizens. India had taken his appointment as clearly showing that his Majesty's Government meant business when they declared their intention to raise India to a position of equal partner in the Empire. He did not doubt that they meant business.

### The Reforms Scheme.

He was confident that a generous scheme of reforms would be passed by the British Parliament and the preoccupations of peace and the necessity for fully considering the reports of the committees would not cause any great delay. There was complete unanimity regarding the wisdom and necessity of the policy declared on August 20th 1917. The only scheme yet before the public as a well considered attempt to give effect to that policy was the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme. Large parts of that scheme were accepted by all shades of opinion namely, firstly, closer connection between the Indian states and British India; secondly, the necessity for as complete decentralisation as possible between the Secretary of the State, the Government of India and the provincial governments; thirdly, the necessity for complete freedom in local self-government; fourthly, a much larger infusion of Indians in the superior services, civil and military; fifthly, full industrial development; sixthly, the broadening of the franchise of the legislative councils; seventhly, transfer of so much control as was consistent with the interests of law and order from the bureaucracy to the representatives of the people. The controversy centred principally round the extent of such control and the method of transfer. He trusted that when there was so much agreement a satisfactory solution would be found. Lord Sinha concluded by appealing to Indians not to lose trust in England, which had given conspicuous proof that she deserved all their trust in the responsible duties with which she was entrusted. (Cheers.)

### AGA KHAN.

The Aga Khan, proposing the toast of "The Guests," paid a tribute to Mr. Montagu's breadth of view and statesmanship. Mr. Montagu had a passionate affection for India and he was fully confident that while Mr. Montagu was Secretary for India no effort would be wanting to secure a great advance by placing India on the high road, which destiny proclaimed for her in the announcement of 20th August 1917. The Aga Khan urged the prompt completion of the Reform Bill.

India's absorbing desire was to be a dominion under the British Crown. The keynote of India's aspirations, in which the Mohamedans fully participated, was loyalty to the King-Emperor. The Mohamedans had shown a splendid spirit in the war; all they now asked was the application of the Wilsonian principles of peace reconstruction to Islamic countries. Where the Moslems had been long established and where they were in a majority or were even a large minority, they should not be exposed to prescription in, or the monstrous idea of expatriation from, countries where they had been settled for centuries. He contended that the Wilsonian principles should be applied to the liberated Mohamedan countries in Central Asia and Caucasus. He referred to the singleness of purpose and devotion with which the Maharaja of Bikanir, Lord Sinha and Mr. Montagu had put the Moslem case in Paris. Many friends had told him that the Maharaja of Bikanir and Lord Sinha fully realised that on these external questions the Indian interests were Mohamedan questions alone. He himself once found them at midnight preparing a memorandum concerning the Islamic case.

Referring to the retentin of the communal representation of Moslems, the Aga Khan submitted that Mr. Gokhale and other brilliant and far-sighted Hindu leaders ardently believed it was necessary and one of the surest ways of promoting the happiness and unity of the whole Indian family. Dealing with the occasional friction between Moslems and Hindus, the Aga Khan declared that the remedy was to spread education and industrial development.

### MR. MONTAGU.

Mr. Montagu came from Paris to-day to attend the dinner to Lord Sinha. Replying to the toast of "the guests," Mr. Montagu said one thing, which Government proposed to do and which seemed to meet with universal approval, was the great project of drastic decentralisation. There could be only one substitute for the ultimate control of the British authority and that was control by the people of the provinces. What they wanted to see was how India would use the vote on which the whole machine depended. The first thing to do was to devise a representative assembly and that brought him to the question of communal representation, which, to his mind, was an unfortunate expedient fraught with many risks. As regarded the Mohamedans, the Government was bound by the pledges as solemn as any that Government ever gave. For his part he did not believe that there was any antagonism between the interests of one section of the Indian people and any other, but in the Peace Conference it would be recognised that it was unfortunate that the Indian representatives contained none who happened to be a Mohamedan.

There was no doubt that the work of the Indian Civil Service would stand for ever conspicuously as a great work. He did not think that its position would be prejudicially affected by the proposed reforms. The reforms wanted for India to-day were not a concession, but the opening and clear marking of the road which would lead the people to their appointed destiny. The experiment on which Government had embarked was not a leap in the dark and after the work done by his fellow-countrymen in India he felt confident that the results of their efforts would be a peaceful and prosperous India.

### FULLER REPORT OF MR. MONTAGU'S SPEECH.

LATER.

Full reports of Mr. Montagu's speech at the Sinha dinner are now published amplifying the report already cabled. After stating that what they wanted was to see how Indians learned to use the vote, Mr. Montagu asked: could Indians grudge a few years in which to see how the franchise worked? If the British Parliament were the custodians of self-government in India, they must have a few years to study the stages of the growth and Indians had no right to tell them that in providing for this we were acting too cautiously or with too much hesitation.

Referring to communal representation, after characterising it as an unfortunate expedient fraught with many risks, he said, however, that everything else, theoretical and practical, must be sacrificed to obtaining representative legislative councils. If communal electorates were the only means to this end, provided that they were designed to give the representation demanded by the necessity of the case, then there must be communal representation, but if such electorates were advocated simply, as he feared they were sometimes advocated, because there were still believers in the old theory that if you split a country up you could govern it more easily, then such communal representation was to be rejected. He was convinced that we should remain faithful to our pledges to the Mahomedans in this matter until the the Mahomedans themselves would say there was no necessity for separate electorates.

### I. C. S. and Reforms.

After declaring that the services of the Indian Civil Service would be for ever conspicuous as that greatest work ever accomplished by the men of one country for the people of another, Mr. Montagu continued that if they were to tell the Civil Service that their position would be the same in the future as in the past, the announcement of 20th August 1917 would become meaningless. He asked, was the position of the Home Civil Service unendurable or was there any doubt about the great imperial services they rendered because they were subordinate to the policy laid down by Parliament?

There was for the Indian Civil Service an indispensable and honourable part in the future of India. The announcement of 20th August 1917 meant nothing unless it meant that the political destinies of India were to be gradually reposed in the people of India and gradually taken from those who had gloriously shaped as we knew it to-day. (Loud cheers). He did not believe there was any Civil Servant in India, who thought that the appointed destiny of India could be delayed or altered in the interst of the Service. (Cheers). The reforms should be designed to give Indians the right to become leaders on the road of their appointed destiny. Nothing mattered so much as to set before them the road they were going to travel.

### Influenza and Indian Poverty.

He was convinced there was only one way of ensuring rapid progress along that road and that way did not lie in making political speeches abusing your partners in the great experiment. Was there nothing definite that Indians could do during the transition period? He pointed out that while the benefits of British rule in India could not be exaggerated, education was still confined to a very small minority, industrial development was still in its infancy and last year no fewer than six million people of India had died of influenza. He suggested that this exceptional mortality had something to do with poverty and consequently with the resisting power. (Cheers). If questions of public health and education and development of industries were in the power of Indians to develop for themselves, would they be dishonourable tasks, would they not be tasks for laying the foundation of a great new empire of the future?

What was required in the new India was for each section of the commonwealth to do its share without trying to interfere with the functions of others. He was proud of the moment when he learned that His Majesty approved of the recommendation of Lord Sinha as his colleague. They were associated together in a single purpose of benefiting India. The Englishman and the Indian were thus working together in the control of the Indian administration and furnished an excellent example of cooperation and unison between races which had been and would continue to be the creative force of all the best work to be done for India. He was confident that the result of the further labour of Britons in India in association with Indians would be a peaceful and prosperous land, in which Indians would walk conscious that they were to control its destinies. (Loud cheers).

LATER.

Referring to the fact that there was no Moslem representative at the Peace Conference, he assured the Moslems that their opinions and desires were as zealously voiced and as sympathetically considered as the opinions and desires of any other section of Indians.

### GRIEVENCES OF STEAMER PASSENGERS

(From Our Corresnondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, March 21.

The Conference to inquire into the grievances of passengers on steamers and at the Mahuva port, reported by the Indian passengers and Traffic Relief Association meets at Mahuva, to-morrow. The Dewan Sahib of Bhavnagar Mr. Tanna, the B. S. N. Co.'s Agent Mr. Austley, and Mr. Jivraj Ninsey are going to Mahuva to-morrow.

## LORD SYDENHAM SNUBBED.

### "POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE" OF KATARPUR RIOTS.

### LORD SINHA'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 8.30 a.m., March 24.

Replying to a question by Lord Sydenham in the House of Lords regarding the riots at Katarpur, Lord Sinha, after detailing the facts, said he had not sought for a moment to minimise the significance of the riots. Unfortunately such outbursts of religious fanaticism were still common in India, but they were confined to the lower and poorer classes. The remedy was the progressive enlightenment and education of those classes and closer cooperation of the wealthier and better educated classes with the officials. The riots had no political significance and he was surprised that Lord Sydenham had taken this occasion to point a moral regarding the grant of Home Rule to India. It was somewhat far-fetched and unfair to connect such riots, which had occurred occasionally long before the Montagu-Chelmsford report, with concessions which it was alleged were to be made.

### REFORM COMMITTEE & PROVINCIAL GOVTS' ATTITUDE.

#### QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Mar. 23.

In the House of Commons, Col. Yate alleged that pressure was being exercised to secure the evidence of the provincial Governments before the Southborough committee owing to the disapproval of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report.

Mr. Fisher advised Col. Yate to await the publication of the Local Governments' views and the reports of the Southborough committees.

Col. Yate suggested that the Government of India should be requested to reconsider the decision to limit legislation carrying out the recommendations of the Rowlatt committee to three years and affirmed that the decision was opposed to the recommendations.

Mr. Fisher pointed out that the decision would only apply to the Emergency Powers Bill, regarding the duration of which the committee expressed no opinion.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees Mr. Fisher stated that the Government of India preferred to retain the word "famine" in the relief codes. The term was well understood.

### POSITION IN AFGHANISTAN.

#### NASRULLA'S RESIGNATION IN FAVOUR OF AMANULLA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Mar. 23.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Fisher stated that the latest reports left no doubt that Nasrulla had resigned in favour of Amanulla, who appeared to have the situation at Kabul and Jellalabad well in hand. No disturbances had been reported. The attitude of the outlying tribes had not yet been ascertained. Arrests had been made in connection with the murder of the Amir, but reliable information was still lacking with regard to the motives for the crime and the persons implicated. The relations between Amanulla and Nasrulla and the attitude of Inayatulla were not clear. The death of the Amir, who was a true friend to Great Britain and whose resolute service in the war was of the utmost service to the Allies, was deeply regrettable.

### GEN. TOWNSHEND IN IDLENESS.

#### "NO SUITABLE APPOINTMENT FOR HIM AT PRESENT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Mar. 23.

Replying to Sir Frederick Hall in the House of Commons, Major Guest said General Townshend was on the active list on half pay. He understood that at present there was no suitable appointment for him.

Sir F. Hall said "Are General Townshend's invaluable services shelved owing to his advice to his superiors prior to his first abortive march on Bagdad?" The Speaker, however, here intervened.

#### RETURN HOME OF DEMOBILISED TROOPS.

Sir J. Ainsworth suggested that the War Secretary should issue special instructions against overcrowding boats bringing demobilised men home and special precautions should be taken against bringing unacclimatised men from India, Egypt and Mesopotania through the extreme cold of the Alps and South France in trucks.

Major Guest replied that the question of reducing the numbers carried by vessels was being considered, but he pointed out that the reduction would affect the rapidity of demobilisation and expose the men to heat later in the season. Except where trans-shipment in Egypt was necessary, arrangements were being made to bring all troops now on the way to the United Kingdom by sea.

## BOMBAY CORPORATION

### DINNER IN HONOUR OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR

### AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

*(From our Sunday Edition.)*

The dinner, which Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, gave on Saturday night in honour of H. E. Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, proved a most brilliant function. The Corporation Hall where the dinner took place was most beautifully decorated for the occasion with flags and bunting. There was a large and distinguished company present, covers being laid for about 110 persons. His Excellency was on arrival received by Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, the President, and the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Dr. K. B. Dadachanji, and the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, ex-Presidents, and Dr. S. S. Batliwala, Chairman of the Standing Committee, and others.

H. E. Sir George Lloyd sat on the right of the host (Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy) and H. E. Admiral Gaunt on the left. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy and the Hon. Sir Dinshah Petit were seated on the right and left of H. E. the Governor and H. E. the Admiral respectively. Others who sat down to dinner at this table were: The Hon. Sir Basil Scott; the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael; the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis; General W. Knight; the Hon. Mr. Justice McLeod; the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla; Sir Sassoon J. David; Mr. F. W. Monie, Municipal Commissioner; Sir Dorab Tata; Sir Chimanlal Setalvad; the Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah; the Hon. Mr. Justice M. H. W. Hayward; Sir Robert Aitken; Sir Cowasji Jehangir; the Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt; the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman; Sir Lawless Hopper; the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell; the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan; and Sir T. B. Nariman.

Others who sat flown to dinner were: The A. D. C. in Waiting; Mr. W. E. Waite; Dr. J. A. Turner; Mr. H. J. Trivess Smith; Mr. S. T. Sheppard; Mr. A. A. Moulvi; the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna; Mr. W. P. Cowie; the Flag Lieutenant; Mr. J. L. Rieu; Brig.-Genl. St. John; Mr. Balcrishna Wassoodew; Mr. R. C. H. Barnard; Mr. F. C. Griffith; Mr. S. A. Walsh; Mr. R. B. Mantri; Mr. W. C. Shepherd; Mr. H. T. Gorrie; Dr. D. A. D'Monte; Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan; the Hon. Mr. J. D. Jenkins; Mr. J. B. B. Jeejeebhoy; the Hon. Mr. G. F. Keating; Mr. C. W. C. Carson; Mr. J. P. Orr; Mr. P. J. Murphan; Dr. T. Nariman; Mr. R. D. Hughes; Mr. D. S. Shellim; Dr. Cassumally Jairajbhoy; Mr. P. J. Mead; the Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajibhoy; Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola; Mr. J. B. Petit; Mr. Cowasji Jehangir; Mr. B. N. Gamadia; Mr. J. A. Wadia; the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas; Mr. M. P. Madon; Mr. M. A. Haveliwala; the Hon. Mr. S. D. Kanji; Mr. M. J. Cartay; Mr. G. W. Hatch; Mr. S. C. Dhondy; Mr. A. F. Kinderslev; Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar; Mr. J. W. Mackison; Mr. M. Nissim; Dr. K. E. Dadacharji; Mr. R. S. Navalkar; Mr. Rajaram Tukaram; Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy; Mr. R. P. Masani; Mr. N. V. Mandlik; Mr. K. M. Mancherjee Homji; Mr. H. P. Mody; Dr. S. S. Batliwala; the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta; Mr. K. D. Framji, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar; Mr. B. N. Apakhtiar; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy; General G. G. Gifford; Mr. S. D. Hosakar; Mr. A. M. Kajiji; Mr. Madhavji Vijiji; the Hon. Mr. S. K. Bole; Mr. R. N. Vatchagandhy; Mr. Esmally Peerbhoy; Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha; Dr. A. S. A. Gaya; M. B. C. Hormusjee; Mr. M. D. Khakhar; Lt.-Col. J. G. Greig; Dr. J. J. Cursetji; Mr. K. H. Kavasji; Dr. P. H. Meichei; Dr. M. C. Javle; Mr. H. H. Lallji; Rao Saheb Manajee Rajuji; Mr. S. S. Gangla and Mr. N. M. Dumasia.

### MR. RAHIMTULLA CURRIMBHOY.

After the Royal Toast had been given and duly honoured, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy giving the toast of H. E. Sir George Lloyd, which was most enthusiastically responded to said:—

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, President of the Corporation, giving the toast of H. E. Sir George Lloyd, said:—

Gentlemen,

It is my proud privilege to-night to give you the Toast of his Excellency Sir George Lloyd. Your Excellency, I consider myself fortunate that it has fallen to my lot to welcome you in this Hall on behalf of the Members of the Corporation as it was my privilege to be the first to extend the City's welcome to you on your landing on our Shores. It is also most gratifying to me, that after the anxious years that we have gone through, we meet to-day under happier auspices. The tragic cortege that cast a gloom over the surface of the Earth has happily been brought to a triumphant close, and we are within sight of a Peace which we hope and pray will be a lasting one.

The peace brings with it in Bombay City as elsewhere new problems and the need for dealing with them effectively and rapidly. During the war we have been hampered severely by restrictions on our borrowing, by difficulties in obtaining materials, machi-

(Continued on page 8.)

# BAY CORPORATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

and stores by the enormous rise in and the Improvement Trust—to which of our work has for a time been com- —has been in a similar position. The opment and improvement of Bombay had in the main to wait which the war being won. And during the years we have had perforce to be content "carrying on," the population of the and the demands of its people on the ipality have grown at a rapid pace. have now a very heavy task before us. have to meet urgent demand, for more diture from our current revenues, on ation, medical relief, sanitation, etc. the same time there is an imperative for a large expenditure on public s, such as the completion of the sewer- and drainage of the Island. Under the as it now stands, if we increase our diture from revenue and meet that ase by raising the rate of taxation we ce our borrowing powers, in spite of the that our net debt is relatively small. restriction on capital expenditure may e a real obstacle to our progress, but if does. I am confident that means will found to remove that obstacle.

CONSTITUTION OF CORPORATION.

e are very thankful to your Excellency the interest evinced by you in the ques- of remoulding our constitution on a ocratic basis. We regard your letter ding the earnest of the progressive mea- which we trust will be inaugurated your regime. I shall not, however, mpt to anticipate the reply of the Cor- ation. Their considered opinion will duly submitted for your consideration. the question of admitting women to the poration, we had recently a lively debate e outcome of it, however, was to allow question to remain where it was before. h a decision will seem to be perhaps inst the spirit of the times. It will as if the days of chivalry are gone and the Citizens of Bombay still cling to the "Man for the field and woman for hearth. Man for the sword and woman the needle." But ours is rather a- rvative body. We believe in gradual ution of ideals and I would ask the to comfort themselves with the ught that even in a progressive country England, woman had to fight many a le to assert her rights and qualifications. I, for one, have no doubts that the doors of r local Parliament will be thrown open to en at an early date. We may then see em occupying the presidential chair, and deriving peculiar pleasure in summarily rul- ing out of order all those unchivalrous Coun- illors who have opposed the question.

As regards the water supply of the City the Corporation is considering the question of triplicating the Tansa Main. A good deal remains to be done for the extension of primary education and medical relief. As regards education, we have decided to open new schools and to make primary education free, with a view to popularizing it and paving the way for compulsory education. For the extension of Medical relief also, we have adopted a comprehensive programme. The war entailed delays in execution, but it will now be vigorously put forward.

POOR RELIEF.

No less important is the question of Poor Relief, and we have communicated to your Government our recommendations on the question. During the last debate in the Legislative Council considerable stress was laid by some members on the financial as- pect of the question. This reminded me of the story related of the fifteenth Duke of Norfolk. He was asked for charity by one who called himself his cousin. The Duke demanded particulars of his relationship. "Well," said the impecunious fellow, "we are all cousins at any rate as sons of Adam." "Then here's the half-penny for you" said the Duke, "and if all your relations give you as much, you will be a rich man." Your Excellency here, in India, people are more kindly disposed to the begging frater- nity, and I am sure their cousins will be glad to contribute a good deal more than a half-penny, towards the expenses involved, in the settlement of this question.

I do not propose on this occasion and at this hour to refer to Municipal affairs in detail. We have already, in the address presented on your Excellency's arrival re- ferred to some of the most important of our problems. His Excellency has not long with us, but we have already learnt how real is his interest in the work in which we all have our share—the task of making this City of Bombay worthy of its proud Motto "Urbs prima in India."

Gentlemen, I call upon you to drink to the health of our distinguished guest. No words are needed to assure his Excellency how heartily we welcome him and how high'y we appreciate his presence in our midst. It is one more proof of his desire to acquaint himself personally, with the Mem- bers of the Corporation and to know their views and wishes may he be blest with long life, health and happiness.

## HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency replying to the toast said:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen.

I find it rather hard to believe that as I stand here to-night that I have only been three months in Bombay and that it is only three months since I first received at your hands, Sir, a welcome to this Presidency and to India. Already too I feel—I hope I am right—that I am going to live here among friends. I feel very much at home in Bombay (Cheers) and for this reason I am glad already to feel the harness-weight of the great work that has been entrusted to me for I know this har- ness will not gall, nor the draught, however heavy, be intolerable as long as when I come to the steep places I have so many friends and kindly hands to help me through. Well, I can assure you, Mr. President, that I esteem it a great honour to come here to-night and to meet all the members of your Corporation.

This Corporation of Bombay is the civic head of the second largest city in the Empire, I believe there are some ill informed people who controvert our claims in this respect, but none will controvert my statement that it is a city which has played throughout the war a notable and unique part (hear, hear), a part worthy not only of the Presidency but of all the peoples of India which it helps to represent; and I congratulate you, Mr. President, that it is in your term of office that the armistice and conclusion of the great war has occurred and that victory has synchronised with your own distin- guished efforts in this town. Gentlemen, these last three months have been to all of us, I think, amazing in the rapidity of the sequence of great events which have crowded one upon another. I for one, and I think all of you perhaps, have lost all capacity for wonder; have almost lost our sense of world values in the plethora of great events which have overtaken us, and so we are here to-day at the close of the war listening to the faint and distant echoes of those discussions in the Peace Conference in which the issues of all the free peoples of the world are being decided.

INSTANT PROBLEMS.

We may listen but we cannot wait, for lying before us and at our hands to-day are great and instant problems demanding urgent and immediate remedy and it is to these that we have got to set our minds for it is not only people in Bombay but people in the House of Commons, people in England, people all throughout India with an awakened sense of thought and of development are watching eagerly to see what we are going to do, how we are going to solve these great problems that lie before us. We talk of victory; victory in the field has certainly and greatly been achieved, but ultimate victory, in a deeper sense, will only be decided many years hence I think. Victory will be to those people who are able to solve the after-war problems with the greatest rapidity and the least friction to their own people. That is where victory will belong. Well, Mr. President, during the last three or four years, you here in the Municipality of Bombay, have had to abandon and post- pone many schemes of magnitude which otherwise would, I doubt not, have been carried out. You devoted yourselves and rightly devoted yourselves entirely to the prosecution of victory, helping our armies in the field—so much so that it became an absolute bye-word in all the adjacent theatres of war that every unmet need would in the last resort be met by Bombay (applause). What you could not get from the canteen in Mesopotamia you would get from Bombay and to every wounded soldier the hope of getting down here and into the richly endowed hospitals of Bombay meant the gift of life and certainly of getting well. Well, that is a fine reputation to achieve. It is a proud thing to be able to say you did make Bombay during the war by your efforts and by your determination an abso- lute bye-word for patriotism and for large- mindedness of heart. You did that, you did it greatly, and certain it is that whatever you really set your minds to do you will be able to do in peace as well as you did in war.

But, Sir, that time has passed and it has left you with a difficult legacy. The town has not stoped growing during these years nor the population ceased to increase and you are faced here in Bombay with social problems unparalleled in magnitude and difficulty, the chief difficulty of which is their need of rapid solution. You may say "what are all these difficulties? Bombay is getting along all right, it is a great pro- gressive city, rich and powerful with great avenues and streets and all the beauties with which we are familiar." Yes, but there are things behind all this; above the whirr of the spindle and shaft we hear the cry of the poor and we must liston for we are living in a new world to-day, where new ideas and new inspirations are crowding to men's brains and have got to be faced by all of us. Someone told me, I remember, he asked a man residing in a slum in England why he was so given to drink. He replied "Why, it is the shortest way out of Manchester". We want conditions in this city to be such as would make any such reply impossible here.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

You are responsible here for some 12 lakhs of souls for their housing, for their health, for their education, a splendid task of vast urgency, of absorbing interest and I may add of infinite opportunity. I am not going to presume to suggest remedies—I have been here too short a time and am learning as fast as I can, but the facts are easier to see than the remedies to discern. In 1911 no less than 79.9 per cent. of the population of this town lived in one room tenements, that is to say, that on the same proportion there would be 958,000 people out of 1,200,000 so housed at the present time. Some 2/5ths of the population are huddled together in 1/15ths of the island. Surely here is an evil which cries out for remedy worthy of your efforts—of all your efforts—to improve. It is not surprising to find that infant mortality has risen in an alarming degree in the last few years—and the figures indicate that infant mortality in single-room tenements is nearly double than in 3-room tenements. I recall with interest and pleasure that some of the first words you addressed to me on landing referred to this housing evil and I am only concerned to say to-night that you may confidently rely upon my sympathy in taking drastic steps to improve matters in regard to housing. I have paid more than one visit to the slum areas of the town and have seen how terrible are the conditions—pitch dark rooms with- out light or air, productive of every social evil and of every physical and moral harm. Why, gentlemen, this town has to be and must be the leader in all India in progress and reform. (Applause). Shall it be said that we here are be- hind hand in our care for the people or that a man who comes down from the country to work in this city must needs go back with his health impaired and his children tainted by disease?

Then, too, in matters of sanitation there is much to be done here and the conditions are such that disease, cholera and epidemics find a natural ground and destroy that very population whom you exist to serve and who are the life blood of the progress and the future of the city.

FRANCHISE.

Well, gentlemen, those things are all very well to discuss. I have observed with satisfaction that you are taking in hand the amendment of your bye- laws. (Laughter.). I do not know why that should provoke a smile. (More laughter). I trust it is a smile of gratification (continued laughter), but I hope in a very few days that you will be able to tell Government that you have reformed those bye-laws in a dras- tic and complete sense. My Government have also started the ball rolling in regard to a question you referred to in your address to me, namely, in regard to the widening of the franchise. Let me tell you at once that the proposals we made were by no means to be intended to be final—for all I know you may desire a wider franchise—it was merely our desire to indicate to you promptly our sympathy with such a reform and I hope too that within a very brief space of time I may hear your concrete proposals on that issue as well. If I say all this it is but to tell you and make you understand that the reply I gave to you on my first day was not intended to be a mere form of words but a real in- tention to assist in your endeavours.

I do recognise however that you have many difficulties to face and not the least in the sphere of finance. Your debt has not increased proportionately with the growth of your assessment values and it seems to me that if you are really to go ahead something must be done in regard to your borrowing powers in which you are much handicapped. It seems to me that you can do very little without very large capital expenditure. I believe that an expenditure of some 4 or 5 crores would be shown to be necessary and not only necessary but remunerative.

You cannot deal with the housing question without dealing with the question of trac- tion. You cannot deal with the question of traction without providing broad and straight avenues of communication—and so on. Much of this expenditure is really paper expenditure—or rather it is in the nature of the provision of cover—there are many 9 and 10 lakhs schemes for which the real expenditure would only be one lakh for be- fore completion you would be drawing reve- nue from work accomplished. I have been considering very deeply what would and should be done to assist you to get a greater financial operative power and I shall be glad at any time to listen carefully to any pro- posals you have to make on this subject in case they might be of a character where Gov- ernment could give you properly some mea- sure of assistance.

CORPORATION DISCUSSIONS.

I cannot help thinking too that there may be reasons for you to examine whether your present procedure in debate etc., is the best for arriving at a business-like and rapid de- cisions on the huge volume of affairs that you must increasingly be confronted with I make this suggestion for what it is worth. It is not many years since a revision of pro- cedure was found necessary in the House of Commons in order to deal with the ever- growing mass of business before Parliament and I see that once again it is being taken in hand now for the same reasons. You may, I suggest, find it necessary here also if by so doing you think that delays may be avoided.

Sir, in the treatment of these great social questions we are slowly, both in the West and the East, learning that Hamlet's advice was wise:—

"Use every man after his desert" said he,
"And who shall 'scape a whipping."
"Use them after your own honour and dignity"
"For the loss they deserve, the more merit in your bounty."

Sir, I believe the honour and dignity of your great and justly famous Corporation needs that this merciful ending of the great war shall mean to the people also something new. Use these problems after your own dignity and honour, which is great, and they will I believe bring you back a thousandfold in all the concrete material things of life and they will further redound to the credit, to the energy, to the liberality and repute of the patriotic (loud cheers) and progressive citizens of Bombay.

At the conclusion of his speech his Excel- lency sat down amid a perfect outburst of applause.

## SIR JAMSETJI JEJEEBHOY.

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, then proposing the health of the President, said:—

I have much pleasure in proposing the health of our President, Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy. It is not necessary to inflict a speech on you on this occasion, particular- ly as the Corporation will shortly have an opportunity of expressing its appreciation of the work done by Mr. Currimbhoy during his year of office. When he was elected President, there were misgivings in the minds of some on the score of his youth and somewhat short acquaintance with public life. But within a very short time he has shown by the spirit in which he has approached his task that youth is not always a disqualification, and that capacity and sound judgment are not always the monopoly of those who are on the wrong side of forty. Our President has borne with much patience and good humour our oratorial excesses, and whenever a breeze has sprung up in this hall, his tactful manner has often acted as a sedative on angry members. Mr. Currimbhoy's services during the recent Influenza epidemic are known to many. His high conception of duty was shown by the zeal and energy with which he corporated in the work of combating that fell disease. It was in keeping with the best traditions of the office of President of the Corporation, an office, which holds a unique place in the public life of the city, and imposes on its holder corresponding obligations. That he has discharged them worthily is the verdict of all who have had opportunities of judging Mr. Currimbhoy's work during the last few months.

Not the least successful feature of his term of office has been the number and character of the entertainments he has given. I need not assure him that his lavish hospitality has been widely appre- ciated. It is sad to reflect that to-night's banquet should be the last of the entertain- ments provided by him as President of the Corporation. Let us devoutly hope his example will be emulated by his successors in the chair, and that they will not fail to take note of what has been one of the most popular features of Mr. Rahimtoola Currim- bhoy's career as President of the Corpora- tion. With these few words, I ask you all to drink to the health of the President.

His Excellency's Band played selections during the evening, and altogether a most enjoyable evening was spent.

# PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

## The Satyagraha Vow.

**Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole, and the State itself, is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until hey are withdrawn, we Shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as A Committee, to be hereafter appointed, may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.**

## SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

All communications regarding Satyagraha, especially signatures to the Vow, should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries of the Satyagraha Sabha, 251, Hornby Road.

## LATEST SIGNATORIES TO SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

The total number of signatories to the pledge stands at 962 out of whom 456 are from Bombay and 506 from mofussil. Our list does not include the Karachi names, numbering 111.

BOMBAY.

Mangesh Narayan Deshpande.
Pestomji Rustomji Oonwala.
Anant Krishnarao Nadkarni.
Kandanlal Jeevansing Mehra.
Antaji Ballal Mehendale.
H. Mangesh Vamanrao.

NAGPUR.

Damodar Vinayak Deshmukh.

SURAT.

Hardat Ganpatrai Shastri.
Dahyabhai Ghelabhai Chapatwala.
Motilal Chhotalal Vyas.
Ishawarlal Laxmishankar Vyas.
Narottamdas Durlabhdas.
Govardhanram Chhaganlal Vyas.
Shah Hiralal Chhabildas.
Patel Mulchand Kuberchand.
Dr. Venilal Sonaji.
Gangaram Harjivanbhai.
Chimanlal Kelanbhai.
Madhavji Lallu Hazari.
Hariprasad Dhirajram Muzmadar.
Amritlal Jamlyatram Mehta.
Jaynath Pati.
Sha Bhagwandas Sunderji.

KARACHI.

L. A. Adwani, Assistant Editor, "Home Ruler" of Karachi.
Ramchand Sunderdas.
Tirathdas Udhomal.
Lalchand Kirpalchand Advani.
Dulamal Nenumall.
Ambashanker Pitamberdas.
Gokaldas Kakumal.
Mulshanker Chaturbhuj.
Chotirmal Teckchand.
Asudamal Shamdas.
Tikamdas Notandas.
Ramsaran Brahmin.
Khemchand Satramdas.
Bashomal Bherumal.
M. C. Bakhtani.
Govindji Hirji.
Banshidas Brahman.
Basdev Parshad Naraindas.
Shivnarayan.
Somnath Lalubhai.
Devji Tulsidas Rajgar.
Hiranand Kotumal.
Lalchand A. Adwani.
Tolaram Tikamdas.
Ratanmal Gangaram.
Ramrag Jamadar.
Jagjiwan Damodar Ganotra.
Nadiram Jethanand.
Duarkadas Bimji.
Kakamal Tarachand.
Bhawandas Hotchand.
Lalchand.
Bhimsain.
Kewalram Dipchand.
Topandas Nebhandas.
Goverdhandas Deumal.
Kesa das Devamal.
Shivandas Jethanand.
Dhani Ram Kishen Chand, Broker.

## HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN.

The ninth session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan will be held in Bombay during the Easter Holidays (19th, 20th and 21st April) under the presidency of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. His Holiness the Shankaracharya of Karvir and Sankeshwar has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. His Holiness is an enlightened religious head and has shown himself to be pro- gressive in his views. He is in fact the first and so far only religious head to give open support to the campaign against the untouchability of the "Depressed" classes. He presided over a political meeting last year at Allahabad and has in other ways evinced intelligent interest in the current affairs of the country. He has been trying to break down narrow sectarian prejudices among the Hindus. In January he presided over a lecture delivered by the Lingayat Swami of Aundh at Poona and also visited the Vaishnava Conference, recently held in Bombay.

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Mar. 23.

The disturbance in Afghanistan is now over. In the extreme north of India it is moderately severe and has caused nearly general rain in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Kumaon Hills with local falls of rain and snow in Kashmir and of rain in North-West Baluchistan.

The chief amounts are:—Chakrata, Simla three quarters inch; Murree one; Ambala, Lahore, Lyallpore, Multan, Rawalpindi a quarter; Ludhiana, Sialkot, Daras a half; Sonamarg, Cherat one and half; Parachinar one; and Peshawar a quarter.

Forecast:—Extension in the west of the United Provinces and decrease in Balu- chistan, North-West Frontier Provinces and South West Punjab.

## SHIP-BUILDING IN TRAVANCORE.

(From our Correspondent.)

TRAVANCORE, March, 22.

Some time ago I reported the keel-laying ceremony of two ships constructed for carrying coast trade. Lieut-Commander Kelly, the Principal Port Officer, having reported that Travancore made ships were ready to put to sea and also that this was the proper season for sailing along this coast, he suggested that a law be passed as an urgent measure to enable ships being registered in Travancore State Ports, as otherwise these ships would be registered at ports outside the State and thus no one would know they were made in Travancore Government have accepted the proposal of Lt. Kelly and have passed a law under the emergent provisions of the Travancore Le- gislative Council Regulation to enable all Travancore made ships to register them- selves.

## LOSS OF THE SANCTORIA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 23.

News was received yesterday of the loss of the s. s. Sanctoria of Captain Ward on the famous James and Mary Shoal in the river Hooghly. The Sanctoria was a steel screw ship of three thousand seven hundred tons built at Sunderland in 1904 and owned by the Bengal Coal Company and was on a voyage from Rangoon to Calcutta with full cargo of rice. From the meagre details available it appears that the vessel went out of ground on Friday afternoon and all efforts to refloat her were fruitless. Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. received a message from Capt. Ward stating that no lives had been lost, but that the vessel was breaking up. A Port Commissioner's vessel had been standing by and was expected to bring offi- cers and men to Calcutta.

## Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended the Horse Show at the Wil- lingdon Sports Club on Saturday afternoon where her Excellency presented the prizes. His Excellency was the guest of the Presi- dent of the Municipal Corporation at dinner.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended the prize distribution of the commemoration day of the Wadia Chari- ties at Jehangirbag, Parel, on Friday after- noon.

Her Excellency Sir George Lloyd attended the performance of the Revue by the Poona Amateur Dramatic Company at the Empire Theatre on Friday evening.

At the election on Saturday by the graduates of the Madras Uni- versity of the successor to the Rev. G. Pittendrigh on the Legislative Council, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer se- cured 63 votes against 61 for the Rev. E. M. Macphail, with the result that the former gentleman was declared elected.

The office of the General Secretary to the Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Asso- ciation, will close at Delhi on March 31st, reopening in Simla on April 1st.

## EAST KHANDESH DISTRICT CONFERENC

(From a Correspondent.)

The East Khandesh District Con- ference concluded its sittings at Bhusaval on the 19th March, 1919, Mr. P. K. Telang, M.A., LL.B., presiding.

The Conference was a grand success. It began on the 18th, at 9 a.m., in a spacious and decorated Pandal erected for the pur- pose. The Conference was attended by over one hundred and fifty delegates, and about one hundred and fifty members of the Reception Committee, a large number of visitors besides. Among the guests were Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya, the Hon. Mr. Upasani and Mr. V. G. Javadekar of Dhulia.

The Conference was attended by all classes of people, and the intelligent pub- lic of East Khandesh was fully represent- ed.

The address of the Chairman of the Re- ception Committee contained much valu- able information touching the past and present economic and rural condition of East Khandesh. The presidential address was a masterly survey of Post-war Euro- pean politics, the Indian demands and the present deplorable trend of bureaucratic rule evidenced by the report of the Row- latt Committee, the Criminal Law Amend- ment Bill and the Emergency Powers Bill No. 1 and 2 of 1919. Feeling ran high re- garding these Bills, and the same were condemned by a very strong resolution passed unanimously.

Resolutions regarding food control, hono- rary magistrates in this district, village panchayats, suspensions and remissions, free and compulsory primary education, request to the people to raise the depress- ed classes by means of education and by improving their economic condition, were also passed. There were also passed other resolutions regarding matters of more or less minor importance.

Mr. Telang, in his concluding speech, ex- horted the audience not to be daunted by any difficulties—which were bound to threaten us—in pursuing our agitation against the Black Bills. He said by citing from Bhartrahari, "The Gods were not pleased by the precious jewels found in the ocean, They were not in the least daunt- ed by the most dangerous poison coming out from it,—They did not stop until They could get nectar." So also, he said, "We ought not to leave our agitation by any sort of inducements, promises, and ought not to be afraid of repression that must come. Determined efforts to get the Bills withdrawn or if they pass into law, to get their annulment is the only thing that we have to do."

Next year's Conference for East Khan- desh was invited by our Chalisgaon friends. Thanks are mainly due to Messrs. Gogte Dastane and Patankar, pleaders of Bhusa- val, who successfully tried their best to do everything needful and to see to the com- fort and convenience of the guests and delegates.

## A NOVEL MOTOR CAR.

A new American novelty is to be seen in Bombay from to-day at a special mandap erected on Queen's Road near the Chaupatti Railway Level Crossing. Mr. Mathewson has built a novel motor car, which has taken five years for its construction. He has spent Rs. 75,000 to build this car. The special Brookes engine for the car was order- ed out from America, and the motor car has been built in Calcutta under the personal supervision of its owner. The body of the car is of wood and is beautifully carved by Chinese artists, specially called for the pur- pose.

The car contains, among other accessories, an electric stove, over which all kind of cooking can be done, during a tour. There is also a musical organ which plays delight- ful tunes. A wine cellar is also provided in the car, where wine bottles can be kept without the fear of their being broken. Com- fortable sleeping arrangements and other comforts for rest are on the top of the car.

The shape of this "Raj hansa" motor car is like a swan, and from the mouth of the animal a fountain of fresh cool water can be let off on pressing a button. The car, ordinary and, most luxurious motor car, will be on view from to-day at the above men- tioned place. A charge of eight annas will be asked for seeing the car in the mandap, and we are requested to invite the readers of our readers to the big advertisement published in our to-day's issue.

## THE L[illegible] PRODIGY.

Mr. S. Ramanujan, the Mathematical prodigy, who went over to England in charge on Government scholarship is arriving in Bombay, after continued [illegible] on Thursday morning, per s.s. [illegible]. During his stay here he will put up with Mr. K. S. Aiyar.

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# INDIAN ARMS ACT.

## NEW QUALIFICATIONS AND RULES.

## ABOLITION OF ALL RACIAL DISTINCTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
*(From our Sunday Edition.)*
DELHI, March 22.

For many years past the administration of the Indian Arms Act has been the subject of adverse criticism, mainly because the European and East Indian subjects of His Majesty are exempted from the obligation to take out licenses for the possession of firearms while the Indians outside certain privileged classes have to apply for licenses and even if successful in their applications can in most cases obtain them only after enquiries as to their status and character. The Government of India have for some time past been anxious to remove this racial discrimination and to minimise the delays and inconvenience which necessarily attend the present system of administering the law, and they have had prolonged correspondence with Local Governments on the details of this intricate and difficult subject.

Some critics of the existing system demand the repeal of the Act or in the alternative its administration on a purely fiscal basis, whereby any one desiring a license could secure it without question on payment of the prescribed fee. The Government of India doubt whether the serious objections to so simple a solution of the problem have been fully realised by those who advocate it. In their responsibility for the maintenance of order and tranquility the Government of India are bound to take into account the effect which an unrestricted dissemination of firearms throughout the countryside might have upon serious crime. They cannot overlook the likelihood of such weapons being freely used in the dacoities, faction fights, and agrarian and religious riots which figure so frequently in the records of our criminal courts. In more than one province firearms illicitly obtained have during the recent years played an appreciable part in serious crimes and the Government of India cannot contemplate with equanimity the similar use of such weapons in other provinces. They apprehend that if there were no restriction on the possession of firearms by lawless characters such an increase in crimes of violence might ensure as would endanger the security of the country and that it would be necessary largely to increase the number of armed police and to improve their eqipment.

### DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The Government of India have decided therefore that the question cannot be dealt with on these lines. They have considered the possibility of abolishing all exemptions and requiring every one, from the highest authorities downwards, to take out a license for the possession of firearms. Enquiries showed the objections to this course. There is every reason to believe that a general cancellation of exemptions would be regarded as withdrawing a valued privilege, if not as a mark of mistrust. After repeated examination of the question, the Government of India decided that the best chance of solving the problem lay first in rigidly restricting the number of exempted persons, and secondly in arranging that persons of recognised status and character should without distinction of race ordinarily be entitled to obtain licenses for the possession of firearms without enquiry or delay. While the details were still under discussion, the following resolution was moved in the Imperial Legislative Council and accepted by Government on the 19th September 1918:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor General-in-Council that a committee of official and non-official members of this Council be appointed to consider and report to the Governor General-in-Council to what extent the Indian Arms Act and the rules there under can be amended. The whole question was then laid before a committee composed partly of official and partly of non-official members of the Council, and the Government of India are now in a position to formulate the conclusions reached after the examination of the report of this committee.

### THE CONCLUSIONS.

These are as follows:—

(1) All arms, other than firearms and also firearms of an obsolete character possessing a purely antiquarian value, will be exempted from all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Arms Act except in Burma, the Punjab, and the North-West Frontier Province, provided that any Local Government may retain the existing restrictions for particular weapons or in particular areas, where such a course is necessary in the interests of law and order.

(2) All distinction of a racial character will be abolished, but a restricted schedule of exempted persons as appended hereto will still be retained, the privilege being subject to the same restrictions in respect of the number and description of weapons as at present.

(3) The exempted persons will not be required to register their weapons, but power will be reserved to the Government of India and the Local Governments and administrations to require the registration of rifles, revolvers, and pistols, in the possession of such persons where necessary.

(4) The great land-holders included in entry (6) of the schedule appended, who at present enjoy the exemption in respect of weapons in the possession of their retainers will in future be allowed exemption in respect of a fixed number of retainers, whose weapons will be registered annually as retainers weapons their number and description only being specified.

(5) To persons of approved character and status licenses for the possession of rifles (other than those of prohibited bores), and smooth bores will ordinarily be issued on application and without previous enquiry. It will be for Local Governments to prescribe for each province the qualifications entitling any person to this privilege, but subject to any such orders the Government of India consider that the following qualifications should be sufficient:—

### QUALIFICATIONS.

(1) Membership of any order established by the Crown, or the possession of a title conferred or recognised by the Government of India, or of the Kaiser-i-Hind medal, or a certificate of honour.

(2) Membership past or present of the Indian or a Provincial Legislative Council or inclusion in the list of provincial Darbaris.

(3) Payment of not less than Rs. 1,000 per annum land revenue or Rs. 250 in Road and Public Works cesses. (4) Payment of income tax on an income of not less than Rs. 3,000 for a period of three years. (5) being a Government officer in receipt of salary not less than Rs. 250 per month, (6) being a Commissioned, or Gazetted officer of His Majesty's Military or Naval Forces, or His Majesty's Indian Marine Service, or a Commissioned Indian Officer of the Imperial Service Troops in active service.

(7) Being a pensioned officer who before retirement was by virtue of his official position included in any of the classes described in (5) or (6) above.

(8) Persons who have hitherto enjoyed exemption but are not included in the new schedule of persons exempted will be required to take out licenses, but it will be open to the Local Government to treat them as entitled to the privilege described in Clause (5) above, provided that there is no race discrimination.

### CHANGES IN RULES OF ISSUE OF LICENSES.

(9) The following changes will be made in the rules regulating the issue of licenses:—(1) License for revolvers and pistols will be issued only in cases of real necessity and to persons of approved character, the fee being fixed at an enhanced rate of Rs. 10, except in the North-West Frontier Province, where no change will be made. (2) For a license in Form 16 the fee will be raised to Rs. 5 for each breach loading weapon but will remain unchanged for muzzle loaders. (3) Licenses will be granted, if so desired, for an extended period of three years on a compounded fee, subject to the existing conditions regarding the report of loss and transfer of the weapon, and subject farther to the proviso that the local authorities shall have the right to enquire whether the weapon for which a license has been granted is still in the possession of the license holder. (4) Special instructions will be issued to afford facilies to agriculturists to obtain licenses for the protection of crops or cattle and to secure that they are not withheld without good cause. (5) Licenses, other than those for the protection of crops or cattle, when issued at the license holder's place of permanent residence will be valid throughout British India, except Burma, Assam, and the North-West Frontier Province, subject to any restrictions that may be necessary in regard to any particular province. (6) Licenses will not only be issued by District Magistrates but also by such sub-divisional officers as the local Government may specially empower in this behalf. For the purposes of enquiry preliminary to the issue of a license other agencies will, where possible, be empowered in addition to or in substitution for the police. The necessary modification of the rules and schedules, in order to give effect to these decisions, is now being undertaken in order to give persons who are exempted at present but will not be exempted in future time to adjust themselves to the new conditions.

The changes in the list of exempted persons and the enhancement of fees will not take effect until 1st January 1920.

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Replying to an address at Akyab, his Honour the Lieutenant Governor announced that in view of the lack of shipping last year remissions of land revenue amounting to five lakhs would be allowed. Shipping is being provided this year to take away Akyab produce, especially rice. His Honour announced a grant of five and a half lakhs for roads in the division and from the Cess Fund of the guarantee for the Arakan Light Railway. Regarding the raising of an Arakanese battalion, his Honour said that he could make no promise as the questions depended on keeping the Burma battalions to the full strength.

## TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT OF EASTERN ASIA.

### ENGINEERING CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN BATAVIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, March 22.

A general Engineering Congress is being arranged to be held in Batavia, Java, in May, 1920, dealing in its six sections with harbours and means of communication (including railways, tramways, telegraphy, road, telephony), irrigation, drainage, water-works, etc., roads and bridges, town-planning, architecture, the production of energy, electricity and industries, mining and geology, and other different subjects, materials, aerial navigation, etc. Engineers from South and East Africa, British India, the Phillipines, Western America, Japan, China, and Australia have been invited to cooperate. The main idea is to influence the technical development of Eastern Asia. New routes to Java will most probably be opened, so that the visitors to the Congress, for whom some very interesting trips through the islands are being arranged at its conclusion, should no longer regard a passage thither as an unsurmountable difficulty. Moreover, this Congress will promote the pan-Pacific movement.

## URAN WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have laid the poor people of Uran under great obligations by your recent editorial under the heading "An Uran Scandal" and by opening your columns to a public discussion of the supply of fresh water to them. The Uran people also owe a debt of gratitude to the Hon. Messrs. Parekh, Desai and Canji for their interpellations on the subject at the Legislative Council meeting. In reply to one of the Hon. Mr. Canji's questions Government says that they "intended to provide half the cost of the Uran water-supply scheme as a grant-in-aid to the Uran Municipality." It is true that the Uran Municipality by one of its resolutions at the time promised to contribute twenty-five thousand rupees towards the cost of the scheme which was estimated at about six lakhs of rupees. Government may be willing to pay their share of three lakhs, but the difficulty is how to make up the remaining three lakhs. Khan Bahadur Hormusji Manekji alone (not the inhabitants of Uran as Mr. Canji's question puts it) has paid to Government the sum of Rs. 1,30,000. A few other inhabitants have paid Rs. 20,000 together. With the contribution promised by the Municipality the total sum would amount to Rs. 1,75,000. With some difficulty it may be possible to raise about Rs. 25,000 more. When the scheme was first mooted, it appeared that it would not cost more than four lakhs of rupees, but when actual estimates were made, it was found that six lakhs would be required. The Municipality cannot contribute Rs. 1,25,000 more.

The Uran Peta consists of about thirty villages and the town of Uran with a population of nearly eight and five thousand souls respectively. Within the Municipal area only a few inhabitants do not have their own water-supply from wells, but they have for their use a large Municipal tank close by, and they have been drawing water therefrom. The other inhabitants of the Municipal town have been getting enough fresh water from their wells for domestic as well as garden purposes even in this year of scarcity. It may, therefore, be safely taken for granted that very few of the five thousand inhabitants of the Municipal area would really care for any water-supply scheme at an enormous cost. Of the rural population of about eight thousand nearly three thousand inhabit the western strip of the island in close proximity to the sea and have in consequence an abundant supply of fresh water. Thus the whole question of the Uran water-supply scheme reduces itself to the urgent need of providing about five thousand souls inhabiting the *khar* or salt villages at a distance of five to eight miles from the town of Uran with a permanent fresh water-supply. It is urged that the owners of salt pans have grown rich by the labour of these poor people, but it can also be said that Government have derived no insignificant revenue from these salt pans. In addition to the large amount of duty charged Government have also been levying an extra half anna as land revenue on every "anna" of weight of the salt sold from the owners of the salt pans. It is mere justice that Government should be pleased to spend a very small fraction of this large revenue for the benefit of the poor people whose sweat enables them to realize it.

The financial condition of the Uran Municipality, which is one of the poorest in the Presidency, is not such as to warrant it to borrow large sums of money for a water-supply scheme which the inhabitants do not want and which is obviously in the interest of outsiders. The Municipality will have to levy fresh and heavy permanent taxes to meet the charges of maintaining the water-works and to pay its debts. Even, at present, the Municipality can hardly keep its roads in good order for want of sufficient funds. On considering all these things, and remembering that in the town of Uran there are several good wells of an unfailing natural supply of fresh water, one is inclined to ask why such a costly water-supply scheme should at all be thought of. Cannot a less costly and more feasible scheme be propounded?

The Uran Water-Supply Committee in its second representation to Government on the water-supply question, has hinted that Government may be pleased to return to Khan Bahadur Hormusji his contribution of Rs. 1,30,000 and ask him to undertake on his own account the work of supplying fresh water to the five thousand Kharapat people from his own well or from any other well through iron pipe. The Khan Bahadur has already expressed his willingness to do this. According to expert opinion the supply of water made in this way would always be continuous, and this year's experience would prove its truth. In response to the Water-Supply Committee's request Government have already purchased pipe, and thanks to the Khan Bahadur's energy and the Collector's sympathy, water would soon reach the salt villages. The fresh scheme proposed by the Committee in the interest of the salt village people would save Government a large sum which they can use in the interest of the people in some other way. The Municipality also would be freed from a very heavy responsibility. Khan Bahadur Hormusji, who has also expressed his desire to set apart a sufficiently large sum so that the interest on it may suffice for the permanent working and maintenance of the scheme, would have the satisfaction of having done something in his life-time for those who have worked for him. The Government scheme, if carried out, would be disliked by the inhabitants of the villages near the proposed reservoir, as they would be compelled to part with their ancestral lands and as the reservoir itself would be an everlasting menace to their safety. Thus it would be no small advantage to give up the larger scheme and allow Khan Bahadur Hormusji to employ his money in the interest of the poor Kharapat people as best as he likes.—Yours, etc.,

R. L. GHARAT.

Avas, March 17.

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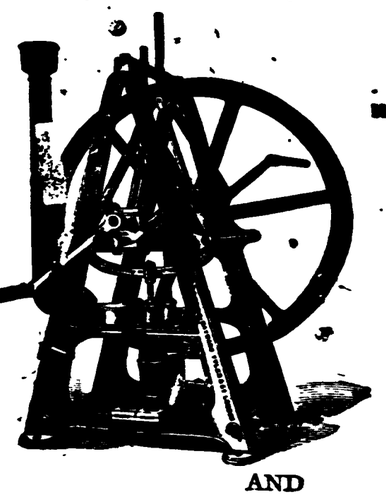

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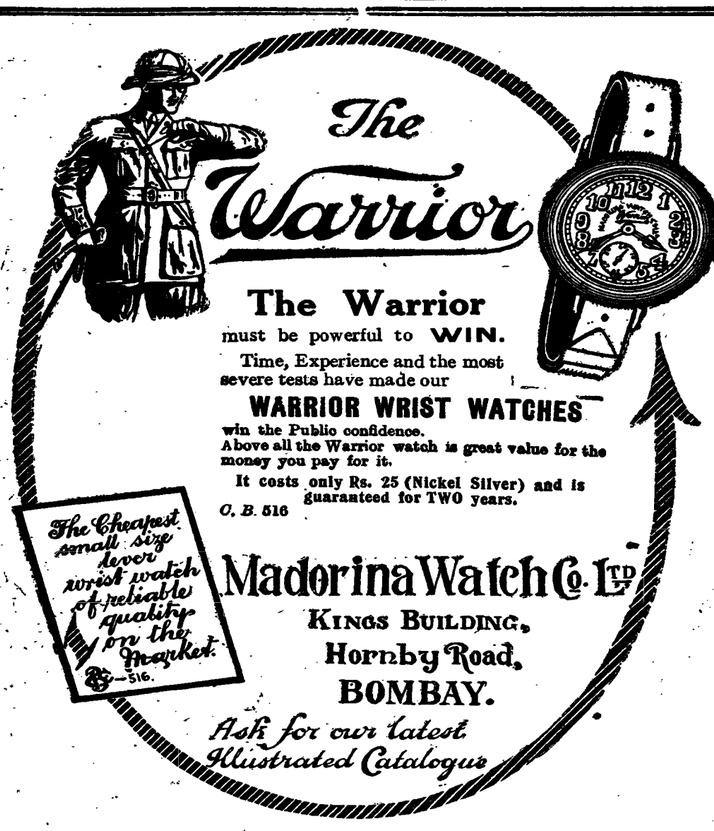

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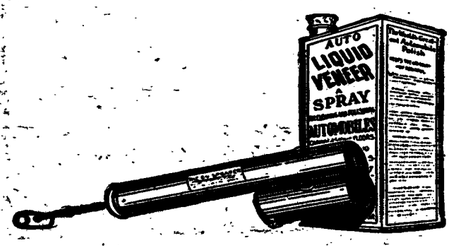


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# HIGH COURT

## APPELLATE SIDE.

### DIVORCE PEOCEEDINGS.

### DECREE FOR DISSOLUTION CONFIRMED.

GEORGE JAMES ROLLINGS,
vs.
JESSIE BENNET ROLLINGS.
Frederick Galliphant (Co-respondent.)
*(Before the Chief Justice and Justices Heaton and Hayward.)*

This was a reference made by Mr. P. E Percival, District Judge of Poona under the provisions of Section 17 of Act IV of 1869 (Indian Divorce Act), for confirmation of the decree passed in the case of George James Rollings, vs. Jessie Bennett Rollings and Fredrick Galliphant, by the High Court.

The petitioner George James Rollings was lawfully married to Jessie Bennett Rollings, then Jessie Bennett Fenwerden, spinster, on the 30th August, 1904, at All Saints Church, London. After the marriage the petitioner lived with his wife in London in 1904, 1905, 1909 and in 1913, and at Kirkee from 1904 to 1905, 1910 to 1913 and 1916-17 and lastly in 1918, up to June 22nd. The petitioner and his wife have two children a son named Reginald James Rollings and a girl named Marjori Rollings, aged 10 and 6 respectively. Jessie Bennett Rollings left the house and protection of the petitioner on the 23rd of June, 1918. During May, and June, 1918, the Jessie Bennett Rollings committed adultery with the co-respondent in Nos. 19 and 20 of Ordnance Estates at Kirkee on diverse occasions. The petitioner's son Reginald is with the petitioner, but his daughter is in the custody of the Jessie Bennett Rollings. The petitioner prayed for the custody of Marjori Rollings under Section 44 of Act IV of 1869.

The case came on for disposal before Mr. Percival, District Judge of Poona in the presence of the petitioner in person and his pleader and the co-respondent in person. The respondent was absent though duly served.

SESSION'S JUDGE'S ORDER.

The Sessions Judge ordered that a decree be passed for the dissolution of the marriage of the petitioner with the respondent, observing:—This is an application for dissolution of marriage by the petitioner George James Rollings, aged 30, on account of the adultery of his wife Jessie Bennet Rollings, aged 35, with the co-respondent Frederick Galliphant, aged 35. The petitioner and the co-respondent both work in the Kirkee Arsenal and live in adjoining houses. The marriage between the petitioner and the respondent is proved. This application is based on the deposition of the petitioner and on 27 letters between the respondent and co-respondent; there are also amdavits by petitioner's cook and *Mali*. The petitioner states how he discovered the incriminating letters, how the respondent admitted to him, her adultery with the co-respondent; he deposes further that the respondent is now pregnant and that he believes that the child is not his. The letters of the respondent and co-respondent, especially the latter, however, are the chief evidence against them. The letters are addressed "My own dearest Hubby," "My own darling wife," and so forth; and though they do not in as many words mention adultery, that is the inference to be gathered from them. The co-respondent appears in Court. He makes no defence and admits that the letters in question were written by him. He also admits that he knew that respondent was the wife of the petitioner. He does not wish to make any statement or to cross-examine any witness. The respondent though duly served, does not appear. She is no longer residing with her husband. The evidence of the *Mali* and cook was taken by affidavit as the co-respondent did not wish to cross-examine them, and they were only of minor importance. There is nothing to indicate collusion or connivance in this case. I accordingly hold that adultery between the respondent and co-respondent is proved, and I pass a decree for the dissolution of the marriage of the petitioner with the respondent, the decree being as usual subject to the confirmation of the High Court. The co-respondent to pay all the costs of this application, the petitioner does not ask for damages. The petitioner intends to apply in due course for the custody of his daughter who is at present with the respondent."

Their Lordships confirmed the decree for dissolution.

## CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 24TH OF MARCH, 1919.

### BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD,

In the Division Court No. 43.

**FOR JUDGEMENT.**

1412-17—Pocha and Co, Nazerally Shamsudin v Malwas and Co a firm, Merwanji K and Co.

**FOR DISMISSAL.**

1907-18—Amin and Desai, Kashibhai Laloobhai Patel v Haji Mehdi Isphany, M B Chothia.

**FOR CONSENT DECREE**

658-19—Merwanji K and Co, Ratanbai Khurshetji Nusserwanji Wadia v A Turner Laing, Craw B and Co.

**SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL**

**COMMERCIAL CAUSES.**

1724-16—Madhowji K and Ch, Dunichand Durgadas a firm v Punjabi Jaharsingh Dolatram and Co a firm, Daphtary F and D.
1685-18—Mulji and Tha, Natwarlal Maganlal a firm v Balmakund Chandanwala a firm, Ragh N and Co.
1823-18—Ard H D and Co, Morarji Jairam Naranji v Gokaldas Deoji a firm, Bhimji and Co.
1911-18—Mehta D and L, Devidas Fulchand v Ranchhoddas Vallabhai, Payne and Co.
2009-18—Motichand and D, Kalliandas Bechardas v Jagjiwan Lilladhar a firm, Bhimji and Co.
2029-18—Motichand and D, Messrs Nagardas Walji a firm v Haridas Ranchoddas Shroff and D.
8 19—Mehta D and L, K H Joshi and Co a firm v Lalloobhai Chaganlal a firm, Motichand and D.
90-19—Payne and Co, Mansukhlal Lalubhoy a firm v Amthalal Girdharlal a firm, Khandvalla and Co.

**LONG CAUSES.**

1043-17—Wadia G and Co, Muncherji Khurshedji Khambatta v S B Raha and Son a firm, Pandia and Co.
894-17—Little and Co, Bai Zainaboo binte Abdul Hussein v Dawoodbhai Abdulkadas Basrai and anr, Mehta D and L.
220-16—Judah and Solomon, Joti Babaji v Keera Poosa and Co a firm, Wadia G and Co.
129-18—Jehangir and Seervai, Messrs Obrahim Mulla Samsoodin and Co a firm v Messrs Fredoon and Co a firm, Mulji and Th.
394-18—Ard H D and Co, Rampratap Mongilal a firm v Navalmal Dhunraj a firm, Manilal and Kher.
796-17—Mehta D and L, Kashinath Annaji Haldankar and anr v Luxmibai widow and ors, Surveyor and Co, Mehta D and L.
523-18—Jam E and D, Chimanlal Kaliandas and Co a firm v Mayashanker Thakur and Co a firm, Edg G W and Co.
639-18—Wadia G and Co, Langley Billimoria and Co a firm v Ardeshir Perojshaw Patel, Unwalla P and P.
623-18—Dubash and Co, Bishandas Sobharam Seyal v Messrs Gulzi Ranglal a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.
1741-18—Moti and Devi, Bapulal Girdharlal v Jethalal Manecklal Shah and anr, Little and Co, Daph F and D.
1347-18—Mulla and Mulla, Messrs Narotam Hemraj and Bros a firm v Hormusji Hirjibhoy Wadia and ors, Little and Co.
580-17—Jeh Mehta and S, Murlidhar Lachminarayen v Nathmal Fulchand and anr, Madh K and Ch.
1442-17—Judah and Solomon, Sadashivrao Bhawanrao Kadam and ors v Ramchandra Krishnarao Dalvi and ors, Bhimji and Co.
503-18—M B Chothia, Ahmed Moosa a firm v Sha Manilal Vadilal a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

**SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.**

1961-18—Chit M and K, Messrs Jetha Motiji and Co a firm v Devkinandan Ramgulam Dubey and anr.
264-19—Ard H D and Co, Messrs F Ruttonshaw and Co a firm v Goolam Hoosein Moota Dossaji and anr, against 2nd defendant only.

**ADJOURNED PETITION.**

In Re Indian Arbn Act IX of 1899—Mehta D and L, Bhaishanker Moolji v Vanmalidas Pragji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Notice 1-2-19, Part heard.

**PETITION FOR HEARING.**

In Re Indian Cos Act VII of 1913—Wadia G and Co, In Re The Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd v The Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd, Petitioners, Parties concerned.
In Re Indian Cos Act VII of 1913—Wadia G and Co, In Re The David Mills Co Ltd v The David Mills Co Ltd, Petitioners, Parties concerned.
In Re Indian Cos Act VII of 1913—Wadia G and Co, In Re The Standard Mills Co Ltd v The Standard Mills Co Ltd, Petitioners, Parties concerned.
In Re Indian Cos Act VII of 1913—Wadia G and Co, In Re The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd v The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd, Petitioners, Parties concerned.

**COMMERCIAL CAUSES.**

2007-18—Mehta D and L, Premji Goculdas a firm v F A Ujamsey and Co a firm.
2038-18—Patell and Ez, Messrs Abdulla Joosab and Co a firm v Messrs Haji Jafferbhai Hirji Allarakhia a firm, Matubhai J and M.

**FOR TRIAL OF A PRELIMINARY ISSUE.**

Summary Suit 151-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Messrs Abdoolabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalji a firm v Hashamally Hyderally Shroff and D, J O 4-3-19.

**LONG CAUSE.**

1003-17—Purnanand and Co, S Shivprasad and Co a firm v Krishnalal Nilkant Chhatrapati, Amin and D.

**FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.**

C C 1561-18—Motichand and D, Messrs Elias Haji Oomer and Co a firm v Messrs Dwarkadas Kadarbux, Payne and Co,

**LONG CAUSES.**

1831-18—Mehta D and L, M A Brothers a firm v Bhutaji Bhoormal a firm, Raghavaya N and Co.
27-17—Payne and Co, Motlabai widow v Harichand Mancharam and ors, Hiralal Th and Co.
1191-16—Payne and Co, Bai Babu v Harichand Mancharam and ors, Hiralal Th and Co, Payne and Co.
405-17—Shroff and D, Pochaji N Heerametha v Mulraj Khatao, Payne and Co.
1399-17—Madhowji K and Ch, Dharsi Hadoo Devsi and ors v Maganlal Laloo Khandwalla and Co.
457-18—Pandia and Co, Messrs Keshavlal Bros and Co a firm v Messrs Mulraj and Co a firm, Motichand and D.
477-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Hiptoolla Abdul Hoosein v Abdul Kadar Noorbhai, Merwanji K and Co.
149-02—Madhowji K and Ch, Bai Harakh and anr v Tribhowan Pragji and anr, Amin and D, Madhowji K and Ch.
482-18—Purnanand and Co, Sonibai v Tribhowandas Pragji and ors, Amin and D.
489-18—Shamrao M and H, Popatlal Mulchand and anr v Luxmibai widow, M B Chothia.
91-18—Surveyor and Co, Waman Bapuji Mahant v Gopal Keshav Thakur and ors, Pocha and Co.
495-18—Pandia and Co, Messrs Keshavlal Bros and Co a firm v Messrs Divanchand and Co a firm, Kharas and Co.
506-18—Daphtary F and D, Shivnarayen Baldeodas a firm v Abdul Hoosein Tarachand and Co a firm and anr, Bhai K and G.
513-18—Payne and Co, Joshi Dhunji Moolji a a firm v V Kantaswamy and ors, M B Chothia.
514-18—Vachha and Co, Bomanji Merwanji Wadia v Messrs Paddar Bros a firm, Mulla and M.
140-18—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Hookamchand Saroopchand v Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D and Co.
379-18—Kanga and S, Kallianji Gulabchand and ors v Mahadeo Laxmon Pednekar, Jehangir M and S.


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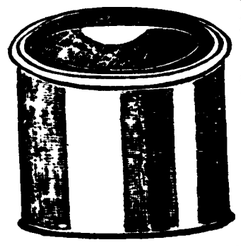

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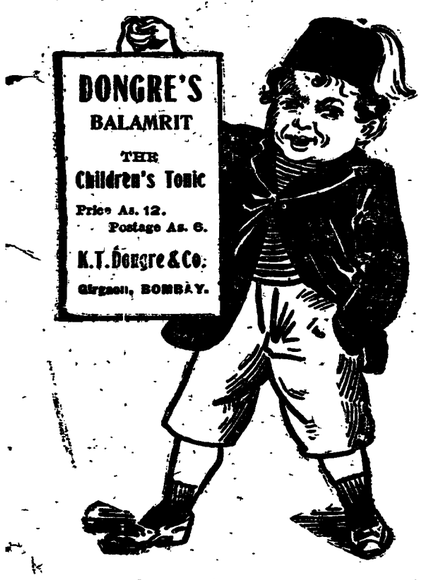


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# THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 22.

A very deep depression is approaching through Afghanistan and disturbed weather prevails over North-west India. There has been nearly general rain in North-west Frontier Province, with local falls in Kashmir. Parachinar reports one inch and Murree a half.

Forecast.—Extension in North-east Baluchistan, Kashmir, Punjab and in Kumaon hills.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 21st March 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | 29.940 | Inch. |
| Temperature of Air | 78.5 | Deg. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 72.1 | " |
| Dew Point | 69.4 | " |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.745 | " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) | 1.4 | " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 85.3 | " |
| Minimum do. | 72.3 | " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | SSW,SE,WSW,W. | |
| Movement of Wind | 110 | Miles. |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| Day of Week | Day of Month | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. | | Depth on Still. | | Day of Month | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. | | Depth on Still. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. | h. | m. | ft. | in. | Mar. | h. | m. | ft. | in. |
| Sat. | 22 | m | 1 45 | 26 | 0 | 22 | m | 7 59 | 17 | 7 |
| | | | 2 36a | 25 | 9 | | | 8 14a | 20 | 7 |
| Sun. | 23 | m | 2 19 | 25 | 4 | 23 | m | 8 32 | 17 | 1 |
| | | | 3 15a | 24 | 11 | | | 8 51a | 20 | 13 |
| Mon. | 24 | m | 2 49 | 24 | 7 | 24 | m | 9 14 | 13 | 0 |
| | | | 4 15a | 24 | 6 | | | 9 58a | 21 | 3 |
| Tues. | 25 | m | 3 45 | 23 | 10 | 25 | m | 10 18 | 18 | 1 |
| | | | 5 35a | 24 | 3 | | | | | |
| Wed. | 26 | m | 5 15 | 23 | 5 | 26 | m | 0 20 | 21 | 9 |
| | | | 7 8a | 24 | 6 | | | 0 0a | 19 | 2 |
| Thur. | 27 | m | 6 57 | 23 | 8 | 27 | m | 1 54 | 20 | 11 |
| | | | 8 24a | 25 | 4 | | | 1 30a | 18 | 9 |
| Fri. | 28 | m | 8 23 | 24 | 8 | 28 | m | 2 45 | 19 | 8 |
| | | | 9 12a | 26 | 5 | | | 2 36a | 18 | 0 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 22 (Saturday) | Sunrise 6h. 41m. | Sunset | 6h. 50m. |
| " 23 (Sunday) | " 6h. 40m. | " | 6h. 51m. |
| " 24 (Monday) | " 6h. 39m. | " | 6h. 51m. |
| " 25 (Tuesday) | " 6h. 39m. | " | 6h. 51m. |
| " 26 (Wednesday) | " 6h. 39m. | " | 6h. 51m. |
| " 27 (Thursday) | " 6h. 38m. | " | 6h. 51m. |
| " 28 (Friday) | " 6h. 37m. | " | 6h. 52m. |

Phases of the Moon:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Moon | — 2d. | 4h. 41-4m | p.m. |
| First Quarter | — 9d. | 8h. 44 1m. | a.m. |
| Full Moon | — 16d. | 9h. 11-1m. | p.m. |
| Last quarter | — 25d. | 2h. 3-9m. | a.m. |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 22nd March, 1919, was 30.102 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all anerold readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anerold for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer readings given.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 22nd March, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are overcast or nearly overcast. Humidity is below normal in the submontane districts. Day temperature is 13 deg. below normal at Rawalpindi; night temperature is generally above the average, the excess ranging up to 10 deg. at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except at Allahabad. Humidity is normal. Night temperature is above the average in the western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in Sind and at Bikaner, but is below normal elsewhere in Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect at Karachi; night temperature is above the average in Sind and north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above the average at most stations. Day temperature is below normal at Surat and Veraval; night temperature is in slight defect in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in the southern half of the division. Day temperature continues below normal generally, the deficiency being considerable in the south-eastern districts; night temperature has risen generally, but is still in defect at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in slight or moderate defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Both day and night temperatures are generally below the average, the deficiency in the latter being considerable at Poona and Ahmednagar which record a minimum of 55 deg. .5 F., the lowest reported to-day.

General Remarks.—The disturbance from the west is determining heavy cloud over Baluchistan, the Punjab, Sind and north Rajputana, but has caused no appreciable rain at the reporting stations. Temperature has risen generally, but is still lower than usual in the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

Rainfall is likely to extend in the Punjab and the adjacent districts of the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 21st March, 1919.

A western depression is entering north-west India. Rain or snow has fallen locally in Kashmir and rain in the North-West Frontier Province, east Hyderabad, south-east Madras and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls are also reported from upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, the north Punjab, the Central Provinces and Malabar.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Sambalpur one inch; Sonamarg three-quarters; Drosh, Parachinar and Hanamkonda one; Tinnevelly a half.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on SATURDAY, the 22nd of March, 1919.*

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 hrs. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date. | Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | 73.8 | 62.0 | 64 | — | 7.56 | —2.44 |
| Do | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jask | 81.2 | 71.1 | 94 | .. | 5.18 | +1.30 |
| Muskat | 88.0 | 73.9 | 69 | .. | 3.23 | —0.28 |
| Do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | — | .. |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 99.0 | 68.5 | 58 | .. | 0.97 | —0.53 |
| Rawalpindi | 88.1 | 55.7 | 51 | 0.04 | 7.65 | —0.24 |
| Lahore | 85.2 | 64.3 | 50 | .. | 3.69 | +0.46 |
| Hissar | 90.1 | 67.3 | 49 | .. | 1.80 | —0.02 |
| Ambala | 88.6 | 68.0 | 46 | .. | 5.22 | +0.10 |
| Delhi | 87.2 | 68.0 | 49 | .. | 2.61 | —0.27 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 91.4 | 71.4 | 40 | .. | 1.17 | —0.60 |
| Mainpuri | 91.8 | 67.2 | 48 | .. | 1.75 | —0.59 |
| Jhansi | 93.9 | 70.2 | 42 | .. | 2.39 | +0.67 |
| Cawnpore | 91.0 | 66.5 | 59 | .. | 0.97 | —1.18 |
| Allahabad | 92.9 | 64.5 | 45 | .. | 4.22 | +2.04 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 93.7 | 70.4 | 57 | .. | 0.33 | —0.76 |
| Karachi | 79.8 | 73.0 | 81 | .. | 1.24 | —0.23 |
| Ajmer | 88.8 | 62.9 | 28 | .. | 0.72 | —0.61 |
| Jalpur | 91.2 | 69.3 | 32 | .. | 1.53 | +0.01 |
| Kotah | 96.6 | 71.1 | 14 | .. | 1.12 | —0.01 |
| Mount Abu | 77.5 | 60.0 | 20 | — | 0.39 | —0.74 |
| GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 93.4 | 67.1 | 31 | .. | 0.46 | —0.02 |
| Dwarka | 80.4 | 73.6 | 82 | .. | 0.97 | +0.26 |
| Veraval | 79.4 | 68.2 | 83 | .. | 0.13 | —0.31 |
| Rajkot | 96.4 | 68.4 | 65 | .. | 0 | —0.46 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 94.2 | 68.8 | 39 | .. | 0.01 | —0.47 |
| Surat | 91.6 | 64.7 | 74 | .. | 0.01 | —0.40 |
| Ahmedabad | 99.4 | 66.0 | 55 | .. | 0.18 | —0.19 |
| Deesa | 97.8 | 60.5 | 36 | .. | 0.24 | —0.28 |
| Neemuch | 92.6 | 66.2 | 51 | .. | 0.61 | —0.24 |
| Indore | 93.6 | 60.7 | 38 | .. | 3.32 | +2.31 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 88.9 | 66.5 | 61 | .. | 10.59 | +7.63 |
| Saugor | 91.4 | 66.8 | 35 | .. | 3.84 | +1.60 |
| Hoshangabad | 94.1 | 69.4 | 45 | .. | 6.28 | +4.46 |
| Khandwa | 97.0 | 67.6 | 22 | .. | 1.54 | +0.30 |
| Akola | 98.4 | 68.7 | 34 | .. | 3.36 | +1.36 |
| Amraoti | 91.2 | 69.3 | 51 | .. | 4.36 | +2.33 |
| Nagpur | 89.3 | 66.8 | 61 | .. | 9.17 | +5.60 |
| Chanda | 93.5 | 67.4 | 55 | .. | 3.73 | +1.06 |
| Raipur | 85.5 | 64.5 | 63 | .. | 7.83 | +5.71 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 85.3 | 72.0 | 78 | .. | 0.29 | —0.45 |
| Ratnagiri | 85.1 | 67.1 | 70 | .. | 3.62 | +2.66 |
| Marmugao | 85.4 | .. | 74 | .. | 3.91 | +1.77 |
| Karwar | 88.9 | 64.6 | 81 | .. | 4.58 | +2.54 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 96 | 59.6 | 29 | .. | 0.21 | —0.88 |
| Ahmednagar | 93.8 | 55.6 | 31 | .. | 0.98 | —0.49 |
| Poona | 93.8 | 55.5 | 41 | .. | 1.17 | 0 |
| Sholapur | 95.5 | 64.0 | 35 | .. | 1.41 | —0.33 |
| Bijapur | 92.7 | 64.4 | 39 | .. | 0.34 | —0.10 |
| Belgaum | 87.4 | 59.5 | 34 | .. | 4.38 | +2.30 |
| Aurangabad | 94.2 | 65.7 | 17 | .. | 1.80 | +0.33 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 95.1 | 65.6 | 50 | .. | 2.92 | +1.05 |
| Hyderabad | 96.4 | 68.2 | 29 | .. | 2.34 | +0.80 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 90.7 | 71.9 | 62 | .. | 6.60 | +3.13 |
| Calicut | 88.5 | 75.6 | 78 | .. | 13.68 | +6.81 |
| Cochin | 87.7 | 75.6 | 72 | .. | 13.68 | +7.96 |
| Colombo | 88.1 | 76.6 | 97 | .. | 15.85 | —11.32 |
| MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 93.1 | 73.0 | 78 | .. | 17.55 | +10.64 |
| Bellary | 100.1 | 68.7 | 31 | .. | 6.14 | +3.60 |
| Cuddapah | 95.0 | 75.6 | 72 | .. | 7.83 | +3.77 |
| Madras | 89.5 | 73.9 | 89 | .. | 52.08 | +31.24 |
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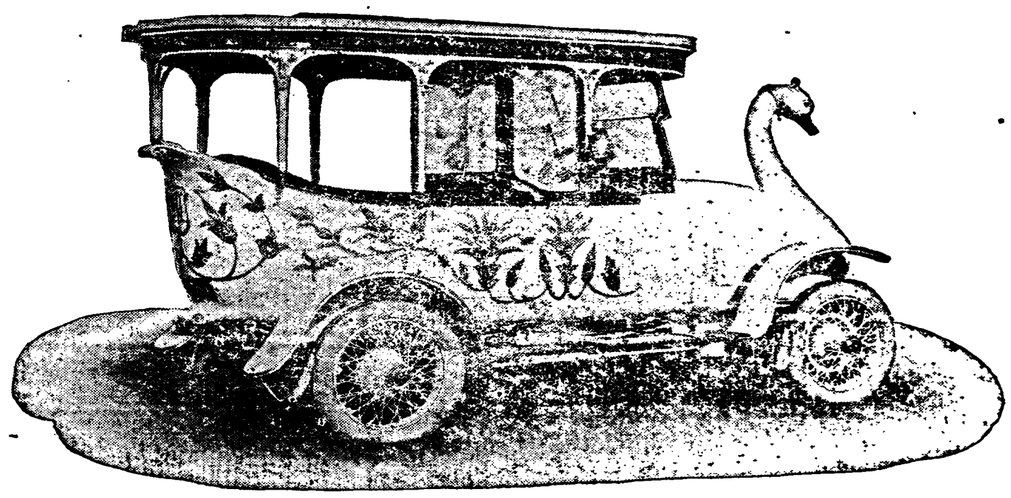

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